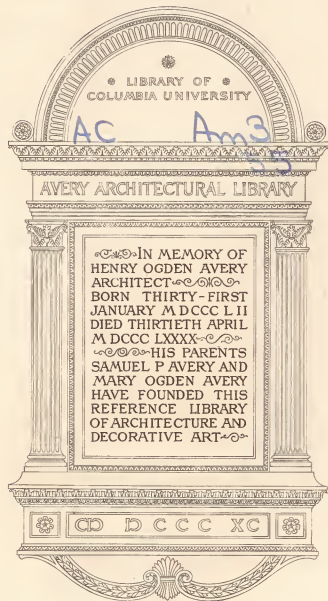


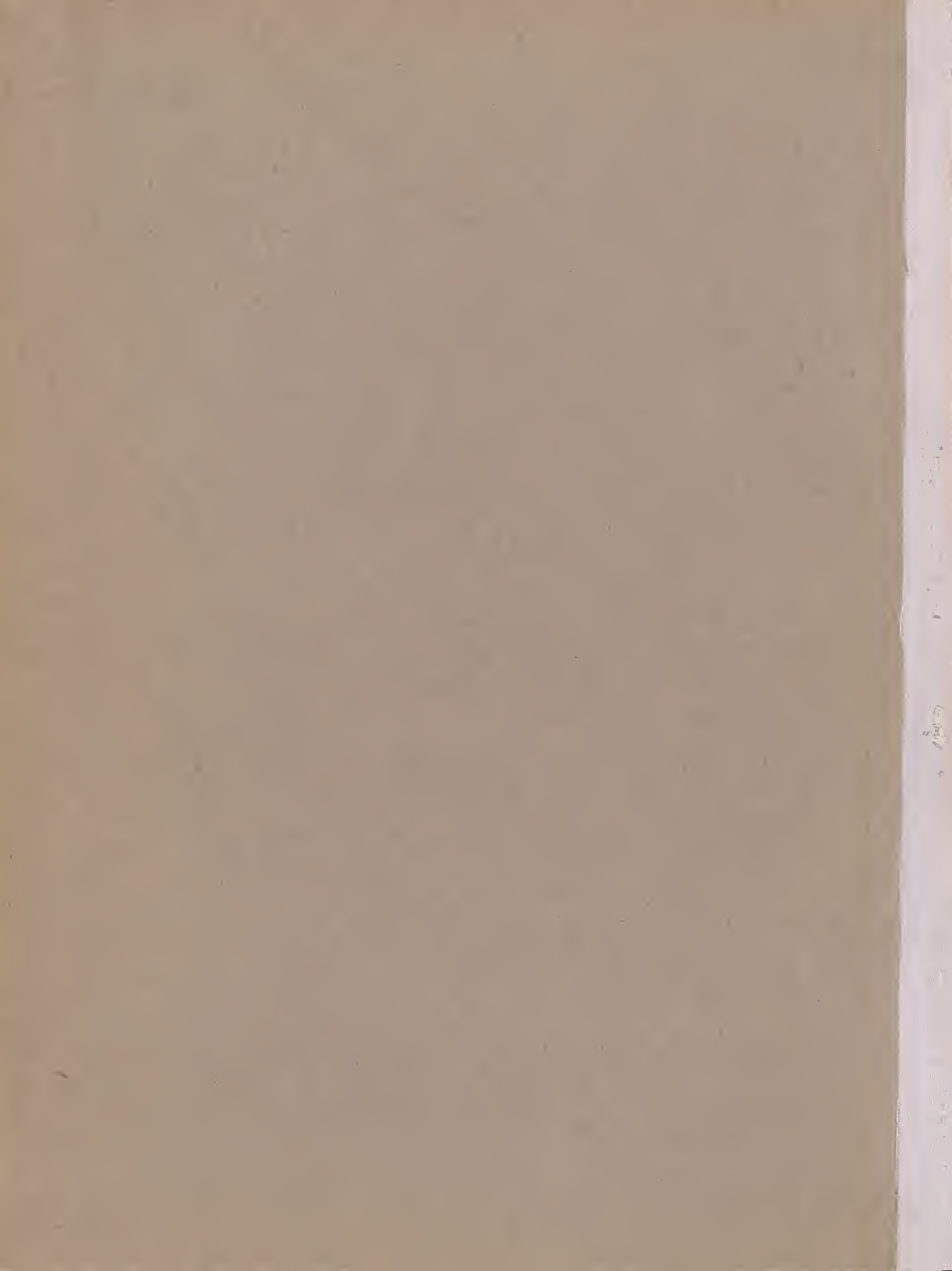
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Proceedings of the  
Fifty-fifth Annual Convention  
of the American Institute  
of Architects

*Held in the Chicago Beach Hotel, Chicago, Illinois,  
June 7, 8, and 9, 1922.*

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Published by the Board of Directors  
American Institute of Architects

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# Proceedings of the Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects

## June Seventh—Morning Session

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, *June 7, 1922.*

The Convention was called to order by President Henry H. Kendall, at 10 o'clock a. m.

### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

In again coming before you to present an account of our stewardship of your affairs during a year's activities, I am anxious to impress upon you the fact that the Officers of the Institute are responsible to you, its Chapters and Members, for what they do and to impress upon you again that what is done is carried out in the belief and intent of obeying your instructions.

May I briefly review the system under which the Institute is organized and its affairs managed. In 1913, at the convention in New Orleans, the Institute adopted a number of amendments, tending to establish a more democratic form of government.

The Convention, made up of duly appointed delegates from the Chapters, is the supreme authority.

Its decisions, on matters of general policy and professional principle, are final and are binding upon all its chapters.

As the Convention cannot sit continuously, its decrees are committed, between sessions, to the President and the Board of Directors and these in turn are assisted by the Executive Committee and by standing and special committees.

In this way many men are working at all times upon the problems of the profession.

These committees are reinforced and supplemented by the executives and committees of the several chapters, who are practically supreme in their several districts.

In order to secure a reasonable territorial representation we have, by a gentleman's agreement, provided that our directors shall be so elected that there shall be a representative of each region at all times upon the Board. There being nine directors, there are nine regions or districts, somewhat irregular in area and population, but intended to secure a proportional representation.

The Institute has fifty-one chapters distributed all over the country. These chapters represent widely varying conditions and customs. The problem of a central administration would be al-

most unsolvable were it required to legislate upon all questions arising in all these differing conditions and localities. Wisely, therefore, the local administration is confined to the chapter and the Executive seeks only a general supervision and guidance. Even this at times seems to some among us to be too paternal and restrictive.

This organization machinery on the one hand and the large field of chapter independence on the other hand, bound closely together by mutual interests, and by representative committee personnels, have made the Institute a powerful influence in national and local affairs. Our standards, our ideals, and our rulings are increasingly recognized and our judgment is deferred to.

With our increased membership we should greatly increase our influence. We are relatively a small group compared to our population, but with a real appreciation of our opportunities and of the real value of our service we may claim and expect to be accorded an influence most potent for good in all public affairs.

Every Architect has reason to be proud of the Institute and ought to wear with as great a pride as that of any fraternal order the badge of membership. Whatever may be our shortcomings we have enough of achievement to justify our pride.

Believing that a great many of our members concern themselves so little with Institute affairs that the announcement of our activities and decisions comes with a shock to their nervous systems, if it comes at all, I am tempted to rehearse some of the things which have been done during the thirteen months since we last met in convention, in the hope that in this form they may have greater publicity than the more formal reports which will be placed before you by your officers and committees.

This matter of publicity, by which I mean advising at frequent intervals the entire membership of current happenings in which the Institute or its affairs have a part, has not hitherto received the attention it deserves and I am glad to state

that an effort will soon be made to publish for your information a monthly summary of the happenings in *THE JOURNAL*; and to say that you will find in it an answer to a question sometimes asked as to "What is the Institute doing for me?"

Our campaign for membership has continued with gratifying additions to our numbers. 1014 new members in two years and we now have in round numbers 2500 members. An increasing desire for getting together is shown by the organization of new chapters, eleven in two years, in new territory in some instances, and in other cases in sections where it has been impossible for members to attend chapter meetings at headquarters on account of distance and expense of travel. These new agencies will I believe be new centers of activity for promoting fellowship, for upholding professional standards, and developing a comradeship not otherwise possible. We welcome these new bodies to our fellowship and wish for them all prosperity.

An embarrassment arising out of our increased membership is the increased size of our conventions. If the old standard of representation is to prevail, a convention membership of 300 to 400 will result, making a somewhat unwieldy body, particularly so, if every one is to be permitted to voice his opinion on all topics presented for discussion.

Especially will this increase bear heavily upon the chapter treasuries, which bear a part at least of the expense of sending delegates to the conventions. The Directors have, therefore, with the assent of the chapters, limited the attendance to this present convention and will suggest a revision of the By-laws reducing for the future the number of delegates which shall be appointed, which will automatically reduce these expenses.

There has been an increasing recognition of the Institute by public bodies having to do with the building, artistic, and economic questions of the day. The Department of Commerce has been most generous in recognizing the value of the Architects' advice and assistance and has given adequate recognition to members of our profession in forming committees and commissions for the study of economic problems.

Our members serve in these groups at great personal sacrifice, for the honor of the profession, and from the highest motives. We should accord them every recognition and approval.

The association formed two years ago to bring together all classes interested in building, ably directed and fostered by leading men of the profession, and called by them the "Congress of the Building Industry," has gone forward with its

work. Local bodies have been formed in our larger cities and frequent conferences are held to study the problems of the industries involved and find a common ground of agreement and promote efficiency in building matters.

Other related services, such as the Small House Corporations, have carried forward their work. New divisions have been organized and are developing plans and service programs. It should not be forgotten that this is not a scheme for profit and is carefully safeguarded from ever being used in that way. It is to give to those who could not otherwise have it, an expert professional service at a cost impossible except by such a combination. It has not appealed to some of our members, who have felt it unwise and will so express themselves to you. This will be a matter for you to decide and I ask from you its thoughtful consideration.

The Board for Jurisdictional Awards has continued its work and "work" very adequately describes its task during the year. Its decisions in the past have not always commended themselves to some of you. Some have felt that they, in their happy situation of *Veni, vidi, vici*, could not give their adherence to these agreements. How glad I am that you are free from the very troubles that the Jurisdictional Board was constituted to avert. How considerate we wish you would be to those of us who, still under the harrow, are glad of any ruling that will divert the particular prong which menaces us to another direction, or remove it altogether.

In so great a country as ours there are many varying conditions. Not all of us have a Landis, or a united citizen opinion supporting our efforts for fair play and equal opportunity and what is good in one case may not always prove the best in all others.

I beseech your tolerant, sympathetic, patience and assistance.

The Institute is continuously asked to join in organizations for altruistic, cooperative, constructive effort and to many of these which promise real service for the country, we have given our moral and material support, asking many of our most active and efficient members to attend and give their service and, with regret I confess it, pay their own expenses. This should not be necessary and I hope the Directors will be able to find some way in the near future to meet these really necessary expenses. It is often hard for representatives of other organizations, which give considerable sums to finance these operations, to understand why we cannot do our part as well as they.

In November last the Institute called a meeting of leading advertisers, representing a large number of firms manufacturing or dealing in building materials and there met in Indianapolis seventy-five or more men active in the presentation of their goods and we discussed the waste in present day methods of advertising and presentation of products to the Architect. Striking examples of waste and poorly directed methods were presented and a lively interest in improving the business was aroused. An organization was effected and an intensive study of methods and materials inaugurated. I anticipate worthwhile results and acknowledge with gratitude the splendid spirit in which our advances were met by the business men who were there.

*Structural Service.* Every month THE JOURNAL has a fund of valuable information published under this heading and the printed matter represents but a small part of the Committee's activities. Its members serve on various related boards and committees. It is working on building exits, safety codes for elevators, gas safety, school buildings, floor openings, electrical symbols, testing wood, paint, and other building materials, and is representing the Institute on several of the allied boards and commissions which are studying the problems of the Building Trades.

The JOURNAL publishes these reports as a part of its service to the Institute and shares in the expenses of the Committee. It also publishes the minutes of Board and Executive meetings, and all such matters as can be placed before you in an open-to-the-public magazine.

The JOURNAL has completed its year with a balanced treasury; a most notable accomplishment when we consider the difficulties which all professional papers have encountered these last twelve months. It will add shortly the page of current events in Institute life referred to elsewhere.

Closely connected, in thought at least, with structural service, is the Contract. When the Committee on Contracts struggled to develop a standard form, better than the Uniform contract, many said, it is useless, the public will not accept it. Like many another thing which can't be done, they went and did it. 100,000 or more copies of Agreements and General Conditions, of the Standard Documents, will be used this year and the demand is constantly increasing. Incidentally, the documents pay a profit into our treasury.

The subject of competitions has been, as always, a troublesome one and much time and anxious thought have been given to it. The most serious

consideration was given to charges brought against an advisor and the standing committee, by a chapter, which grew out of a permission to waive "essential conditions" so called, and resulted in great dissatisfaction and the simultaneous withdrawal of a number of men who were not satisfied with the verdict. The Directors and the Committee on Competitions gave most serious consideration to the limitation of the authority of the committee; but in view of the tendency of legislatures and other bodies to embody in statute or ordinance, conditions which are incompatible with what we call essential conditions, an insistence upon which would prevent public improvements of importance, or result in throwing them into incompetent hands, it seems as if the authority must be continued for the committee to still use its discretion.

The Directors were asked by the last convention to formulate rules for recognizing special ability and service by the conferring of Fellowship upon members of the Institute. At first this seemed an easy matter to adjust and suggestions for nominations were invited, to be acted upon by the Jury of Fellows as now constituted.

When, however, the Jury approached consideration of its task, it soon became convinced that while Fellowship, as a recognition of special service, or fitness, was desirable, the selection of candidates ought to be made by an independent committee, not engrossed with other duties, but free to give careful and deliberate consideration to all claims made and such investigation as might be necessary to thoroughly establish the worth of every nominee. An amendment to the By-laws to establish such a jury will be presented for your approval.

Some years ago a new form of badge indicating membership was adopted, but until the last convention it had never been directed to be made. The Board was directed to prepare it and place it on sale. It is to be had from the Executive Secretary at the Octagon and I hope whenever I meet you in future, even if your name or face be unknown to me, to be able to identify you as one of the fraternity and so to be on friendly terms at once without further formality.

During the year our Committee on Foreign Building Cooperation organized an exhibition of American Architecture at the Paris Salon and it was afterward sent to London at the request of the Royal Institute of British Architects and by special request was retained for some months for exhibition in other cities. The report of the Committee will cite the satisfaction and appreciation with which it was everywhere received.



The finances of the Institute will be appropriately reviewed in the report of our Treasurer, to whom you will soon listen. So quiet and unobtrusive a gentleman is he, that you scarcely realize how important a factor he is in our counsels and activities. Let me tell you, however, that we never, if possible, hold a meeting without him and that when he disapproves we hesitate twice ere we override his opinion.

A year ago a generous gift of \$25,000 to the Institute was announced, the income to be applied to educational purposes. That fund was in fact \$27,000, and now, by appreciation of its investment has a market value of \$28,000. It was the hope of the donor that this fund might be the nucleus of similar gifts which in time would prove a substantial and permanent endowment; the income of which would be a potent factor in the educational work of the Institute.

It is my privilege to recommend to you that this fund be now named, in honor of its donor,

#### THE WAID EDUCATION FUND

and so carried on all our records.

That his hope for additional gifts may soon become a certainty, I commend to your attention.

The central offices of the Institute are in the Octagon House. The ownership of this historic building, so intimately connected with the history of our country, was made possible by the generous gifts of Architects who realized the desirability of a permanent home for the Institute.

The increasing difficulty of finding suitable meeting places for our convention has prompted the study of possible improvements in the Octagon property and the erection of such buildings thereon as shall provide a carrying income and a suitable place for our meetings and exhibitions. Studies for this development will be presented to the Convention and will deserve your consideration.

### Report of the Treasurer

The Treasurer proposes to set an example in economy by omitting in the Proceedings of the Fifty-fifth Convention five pages of financial statement. A system of accounting which automatically discovers mistakes seems necessarily technical and contains a lot of "bookkeeping entries" which are uninteresting, to say the least. Full detailed financial statements are made up at the end of each month and annually at the end of the fiscal year, which coincides with the calendar year. The accounts are open at any time for the

There are many other activities, to which I might as properly call your attention. The work of our Education Committee, the Committees on Public Information, Contracts, Registration Laws, Historic Monuments, War Memorials, Community Planning, Fire Prevention, and others, are all worthy of consideration, and I hope you will give them your attention in due course.

I should fail utterly did I attempt to put into words an adequate expression of the hearty cooperation, the gracious acceptance of committee assignments, and the unswerving loyalty with which you have met and aided my efforts to carry on the Presidential Office. It has been a revelation of good fellowship, real friendships, and cooperation, such as I did not dream I could evoke and I cannot express my appreciation. To Mr. Parker, who does everything he should, and many things I should, so well and so satisfactorily, that I would far rather he did them than I; to Mr. Kemper, whose unflinching vigilance and accurate mind keep us all posted as to our duties, whose enthusiasm for the Institute and loyalty make him so effective an Executive; to the Directors and the other officers, who have so thoughtfully assisted me, I owe a never to be paid debt of thanks. It must open an interest; I can never discharge it; and finally, to you all, who have given me two years of great responsibility, but years of privilege and opportunity, I make my grateful acknowledgments.

*(Following the President's address there was continued applause and a rising vote of appreciation.)*

THE PRESIDENT. I have asked Mr. Clare C. Hosmer, of Chicago, to act as Recorder.

We are now to listen to the report of the Treasurer, Mr. Waid.

MR. WAID: The Treasurer proposes to set an example of economy by omitting from the proceedings of this Convention the five pages of the financial statement. *(Applause.)* I was hoping for that applause for I knew you did not want to hear five pages of financial matter.

inspection of members. We are grateful to our auditor, Mr. Yaeger, who serves us for a modest fee and is ready instantly to answer a question or make an analysis. We are indebted also to Mrs. Miller, of the Octagon House staff, who keeps the books so accurately and efficiently under the oversight of the expert auditor.

*New Finance Committee:* A new Finance Committee, if the Convention approves the recommendations of the Board, will in future have the

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duty laid upon its members of studying the financial statements, month by month. It will fall to this Committee to scrutinize expenditures, investigate the activities of the Institute, plan for preventing waste and increasing needed income. The results of their study will be embodied in future Budgets. We have realized the need for a Finance Committee during past years. The failure of previous Finance Committees to function should be obviated in future by the mode of appointment and the responsibility placed upon the new Committee.

*Finances of 1921:* The Treasurer reports first, as a record of the financial operations of the year

1921, the principal items of Receipts and Expenditures and presents them tabulated in a form to show comparisons with previous years.

A glance at this table shows that the total Receipts for 1921, \$52,922.57, exceeded the Expenditures by \$9,468.95. This result, unprecedented in the experience of the Institute (with the exception of the figures for 1916) seems to indicate that the financial condition is fairly satisfactory. The principal factor accounting for this prosperity is an increase of 40% in dues.

The Chapter officers and committees all over the country did splendid work in increasing the Institute membership 42% in one year. But it is no disparagement of their fine cooperative effort

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Year.	Total No. Members.	Total Receipts, Dues and Fees.	Net Income Contract and other Documents.	Total Current Receipts.	Total Expendi- tures.	Difference between Total Receipts and Expenditures.
1911.....	1,096	\$15,227.05	\$568.60	\$18,455.70	\$14,187.16	\$4,268.54
Per member.....		13.89	.51	16.83	12.94	
1912.....	1,127	17,245.30	411.82	24,723.60	27,241.49	-2,517.89
Per member.....		15.30	.36	21.93	24.17	
1913.....	1,159	17,756.90	809.46	24,524.00	18,973.61	5,550.39
Per member.....		15.32	.69	21.16	16.37	
1914.....	1,191	20,838.65	678.82	24,502.37	20,470.83	4,031.54
Per member.....		17.49	.57	20.57	17.18	
1915.....	1,222	24,007.50	251.92	25,170.21	17,411.46	7,758.75
Per member.....		19.64	.21	20.59	14.24	
1916.....	1,432	26,985.00	3,472.50	31,437.90	21,482.38	9,955.52
Per member.....		18.70	2.42	21.89	15.00	
1917 (estimated).....	1,461	25,815.00	708.87	27,618.05	24,443.10	3,174.95
Per member.....		17.67	.48	18.90	16.73	
1918.....	1,490	23,502.50	94.15	26,770.33	22,457.87	4,312.46
Per member.....		15.78	.06	17.96	15.07	
1919.....	1,499	24,937.50	1,804.53	30,813.70	33,760.44	-2,946.74
Per member.....		16.63	1.20	20.55	22.52	
1920.....	1,580	29,065.00	2,315.32	35,510.05	36,299.09	-789.04
Per member.....		18.39	1.46	22.47	22.97	
1921.....	2,256	40,720.00	5,120.73	52,922.57	43,453.62	9,468.95
Per member.....		18.05	2.26	23.45	19.26	
1922.....		32,295.00	3,884.42	36,325.38	12,443.05	23,882.33
Four months.....						

Note.—This table includes Trustees' Fund, established in 1920.

to say that a large share of the credit for the membership campaign and for good business management, which, for example, realized in 1921 a net profit of more than \$5,000 on Institute Documents, is due to our Executive Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Edward C. Kemper.

It should be noted in this table, however, comparing the record of 1920 and 1921, that while the dues suddenly increased 40%, the total Expen-

ditures increased nineteen per cent. This indicates that our overhead expenses are bound to increase with our increase in membership and that caution should be observed lest too rapidly we expand our obligations. One sure, sad result ensues when outgo grows more rapidly than income.

Right here it may be remarked that our dues are now directly reduced by the amount paid for THE JOURNAL. Indirectly they are so reduced by

the higher cost of things generally that the dues of the Institute are practically half what they were a few years ago. Speaking from the financial side alone, therefore, an increased membership was essential to prevent going backward and to enable the Institute to meet its increased responsibilities.

This table shows in one column how the mem-

bership has increased slowly from 1096 in 1911 to 1580 in 1920 and then jumped suddenly to 2256 in 1921.

It shows how receipts from dues have grown from \$15,000 in 1911, to \$40,720 in 1921.

It shows how our total expenditures have increased from \$14,000 in 1911, to \$43,453 in 1921.

In this connection is presented a tabulation of

*ACTUAL EXPENDITURES OF 1921 AND BUDGET FOR 1922*

<i>Current Fund.</i>	1921	1922
Headquarters salaries.....	\$11,455.08	\$12,840.00
Postage, telephone, etc.....	2,948.19	3,000.00
Furniture and office appliances.....	293.97	250.00
Janitor, fuel, light, etc.....	1,815.39	1,600.00
President, Secretary and Treasurer's Expense.....	676.02	700.00
Board of Directors and Special Representatives.....	5,300.73	6,000.00
Printing documents.....	5,503.60	5,500.00
Allied Arts Medals.....	140.22	50.00
Badges for members.....		500.00
Community planning.....	25.28	300.00
Competitions.....	18.51	50.00
Contracts.....	9.53	50.00
Convention Committee and reports.....	1,359.19	1,500.00
Education.....	13.93	300.00
Fire prevention.....	34.93	100.00
Historian.....		25.00
Historic monuments.....		10.00
Institute membership.....	37.82	
Journal A. I. A. subscriptions.....	4,964.37	6,000.00
Judiciary.....	11.35	25.00
Practice.....	19.00	25.00
Public works.....	3.39	10.00
Publications and public information.....	32.74	300.00
Registrations.....	8.50	50.00
Structural service.....	2,750.00	3,500.00
Allied societies dues.....	85.00	585.00
Audit.....	200.00	200.00
Delegate Am. Soc. Testg. Materials.....	53.23	75.00
Counsel.....	200.00	200.00
Contingent expenses.....	434.62	1,500.00
School medals.....	158.43	160.00
School of Rome prize.....		150.00
Small house.....	111.42	10.00
State societies.....		10.00
War memorials.....		
Bills outstanding 1920.....	1,000.00	
Rental A. I. A. office.....	840.00	840.00
Repayment Loan to Reserve Fund.....		1,000.00
	<b>\$40,504.44</b>	<b>\$47,425.00</b>
<i>Education Fund.</i>		
Lectureship per Education Committee.....		1,650.00
	<b>\$40,504.44</b>	<b>\$49,075.00</b>
<i>Trustee Fund.</i>		
Taxes, water rent, etc.....	\$1,438.18	\$1,500.00
Insurance.....	21.06	100.00
Repairs and maintenance.....	1,050.37	1,398.30
Commissions on rent collections.....	39.57	58.50
Repayments to A. I. A.....	400.00	
Repayment to Current Funds.....		1,333.20
Totals.....	<b>\$43,453.62</b>	<b>\$53,465.00</b>

*Finances of 1922:* This table shows the Budget of Expenditures adopted by the Board for 1922. From this the Members will see the allowance for each Committee and for every principal item of the cost of the current work of the Institute and the maintenance of its property. Comparison, item by item, of the 1921 and 1922 columns will show differences, the reason for which may be evident when the Committee reports are presented.

It will be noticed that we plan to spend ten

thousand dollars more in 1922 than we paid out in 1921. It is proposed, that is to say, to expend fifty-three thousand dollars in 1922, which is almost exactly the amount of our actual receipts in 1921.

One of the most important reports for the consideration of the Convention will be that of the Structural Service Committee. Following is a brief summary of the Institute's Expenditures in connection with that activity.

*Institute Appropriations For Structural Service.*

1919 .....	\$ 203.63	1921 .....	\$ 2,750.00
1920 .....	572.50	1922 .....	3,500.00

*The Journal:* The Convention report of the Press of the American Institute of Architects will be made by its President, Mr. Kimball. It will

be of interest, however, to place upon record in the present statement a list of

*Institute Appropriations For The Journal.*

1915 .....	\$1,500.00	1919 .....	\$ 5,000.00
1916 .....	1,500.00	1920 .....	500.00
1917 .....	5,000.00	1921 .....	4,964.37
1918 .....	2,500.00	1922 .....	6,000.00

These appropriations in 1921 and 1922 amounting to \$11,000 are merely a transference of \$2.50 per member for subscriptions to THE JOURNAL. This instead of a help to THE JOURNAL is really a loss since THE JOURNAL receives only half price for all members' subscriptions.

This statement of appropriations for THE JOURNAL of course does not include some \$50,000 of working capital covered by an issue of bonds to individual members of the Institute.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Current Funds.</i>	<i>Accounts Receivable.</i>	<i>Octagon Monograph.</i>	<i>Miscell. Documents.</i>	<i>Octagon Furniture Fund.</i>	<i>Real Estate.</i>
1910	\$1,142.55	-----	-----	-----	\$770.19	Estimated \$30,000.00
1911	6,898.52	-----	-----	-----	-----	Estimated 32,000.00
1912	1,271.76	-----	-----	-----	-----	Estimated 34,000.00
1913	2,934.40	-----	-----	-----	-----	Estimated 36,000.00
1914	1,113.56	\$3,925.99	-----	-----	-----	38,750.00
1915	864.29	2,447.75	\$881.51	-----	\$190.00	38,750.00
1916	2,977.24	2,301.75	330.95	200.00	191.78	38,750.00
1917	3,116.92	3,100.50	462.41	200.00	199.54	38,750.00
1918	2,881.03	4,253.75	564.53	200.00	201.55	38,750.00
1919	-52.12	3,772.00	79.55	200.00	205.58	38,750.00
1920	73.01	5,091.50	114.87	200.00	209.74	80,509.50
1921	403.60	4,691.50	138.65	200.00	209.74	80,509.50

Note.—The Octagon House was purchased in 1902 for \$30,000. Final payments were made upon it in 1908. The first formal record of value of Real Estate appears in Treasurer's report of 1914 and includes \$8,750.00 cost of restoration, interest on loan, etc.

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

13

DECEMBER 31st EACH YEAR

<i>Furniture, Books, etc.</i>	<i>Trustee Fund.</i>	<i>Octagon Building Fund.</i>	<i>Reserve Fund</i>	<i>Endowment Fund.</i>	<i>Education Fund.</i>	<i>Adams Fund.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
-----	-----	-----	\$1,627.69	-----	-----	-----	\$33,540.43
-----	-----	-----	3,737.55	-----	-----	-----	42,636.07
-----	-----	-----	6,888.54	-----	-----	-----	42,160.30
-----	-----	-----	9,659.88	-----	-----	-----	48,594.28
\$5,000.00	-----	-----	13,397.95	-----	-----	\$33.80	62,221.30
5,000.00	-----	-----	12,447.16	-----	-----	146.37	60,727.08
5,000.00	-----	-----	19,272.05	-----	-----	262.12	69,285.89
5,000.00	-----	-----	24,880.82	-----	-----	271.87	75,982.06
5,000.00	-----	-----	29,158.83	-----	-----	299.45	81,309.14
5,000.00	\$950.55	-----	34,778.96	-----	-----	249.05	83,933.57
4,500.00	1,600.00	-----	20,560.61	\$19,814.18	\$10,375.00	\$1,624.01	144,672.42
4,500.00	1,320.00	\$1,000.00	16,575.39	30,091.07	28,432.50	2,740.15	170,812.10

*General Financial Condition:* The condensed statement above shows the annual condition of the Resources of the Institute from 1910 to the present. It may be noted that the Octagon House property was purchased in the year 1902 for \$30,000, and that the book or cost value was

changed in 1920 to accord with the assessed or taxable value of the property. A conservative valuation of Institute real estate and its several Funds in cash or securities aggregates \$170,812.10 as of December 31, 1921. Following is a

*LIST OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS AS OF APRIL 30, 1922*

*RESERVE FUND:*

Cash.....	\$8,367.89	
Securities:		
Par \$7000. Second U. S. Liberty Loan $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ .....		8,149.07
1000. Third U. S. Liberty Loan $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ .....		
Due from current fund.....	6,278.56	
Total.....		<u>\$22,795.52</u>

*ENDOWMENT FUND:*

Cash income.....	36.18	
Cash, capital.....	1,229.99	
Securities capital:		
Par \$5000. N. Y. Central R. R. Co. 5%.....		29,045.01
3000. Penna. R. R. Co. 5%.....		
1000. Fourth Liberty Loan $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ .....		
5000. Chi. Burlington & Quincy $4\frac{7}{8}\%$ .....		
5000. B. & O. R. R. Co. 5%.....		
9000. Nor. Pac. Land Grants $3\frac{3}{8}\%$ .....		
5000. Gt. Nor. R. R. Co. $5\frac{1}{4}\%$ .....		
275. Press of the A. I. A. 5%.....		
		<u>30,311.18</u>

*EDUCATION FUND:*

Cash Income.....	1,245.19	
Securities:		
Par \$5000. Duquesne Light Co. 6%.....		27,000.00
5000. Swiss Confederation 8%.....		
5000. Cleveland Elect. & Illumin. 7%.....		
5000. Ore. Short Line 5%.....		
5000. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. $5\frac{1}{4}\%$ .....		
1000. N. Y. Tel. Co. 6%.....		
1000. Unit. Kingd. Gt. Britain & I. $5\frac{1}{4}\%$ .....		
		<u>28,245.19</u>

*ADAMS FUND:*

Cash.....	333.62	
Securities:		
Par \$1000. N. Y. Tel. Co. 6%.....		2,420.36
2000. N. Y. Central & H. R. R. Co. $3\frac{1}{4}\%$ .....		
		<u>2,753.98</u>

*TRUSTEES FUND:* Cash..... 3,656.25

*OCTAGON BUILDING AND FURNITURE FUND:* Cash..... 1,209.74

*CURRENT FUND:* Cash balance..... 18,211.04

*Dues:* Perhaps the Treasurer may be granted indulgence again when he mentions the subject of dues. Dues are the main support of our organization. They are the appropriate means of carrying on the current activities. If they are wisely spent to supplement personal work of every Officer and Member of the Institute, Architecture and her practitioners should reach an appreciably higher plane every year. A personal effort on the part of every Member to put something into the Institute, rather than a passive sitting still expect-

ing to get something out of the Institute, means an effective organization, exercising a powerful influence. If we really have that spirit of sympathy and belief in our profession and each other and will all pull together our work will be irresistible. Our finances simply represent the machinery of the common purpose. Without the spirit of cooperation and earnest effort the money income will be a pitifully weak thing and a useless waste.



Why do we pay dues, and spend them? Our motives for paying thirty or forty dollars a year to the Institute may be selfish or unselfish, or mixed. In any way that you put it, how does an Architect, a Master Builder, stack up alongside a Mechanic, who contributes ten times as much out of his smaller income, to meet his obligations to his organization!

Certainly one duty which lies clearly upon the Institute is to raise the standard of qualifications of its members. If Architecture is a learned profession, the Institute is under the heaviest obligation to guide and increase the appreciation of art by the public.

Further, to no class or profession does the call come more definitely to lead in good citizenship. Our small dues, are, after all, rather unimportant if every Member of the Institute feels his own personal duty and privilege to contribute a part of himself to the service of all. (*Applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT. Every presentation of the Treasurer's work seems to emphasize what it was my privilege to say in my own report. You have before you the report of the Treasurer.

*It was resolved that the Treasurer's report be adopted.*

THE PRESIDENT. May I supplement, at this moment, a word with regard to the Education Fund which was mentioned in my former statement? It is my privilege to recommend to you that this Fund be formally named, in honor of its donor,

*"THE WAID EDUCATION FUND."*

*(Here the convention arose and applauded.)*

MR. WAID. I hoped this matter would be kept anonymous, at least until I had safely escaped from office. I can only express my appreciation

of your giving me credit for something which is, after all, very small when we measure what it can possibly do. Many of you have done much more than that for education without getting any credit for it. I can only hope this will be a beginning, a small beginning, of what the Institute may do in the future. So far as I am concerned, it is simply an expression of the hope that it will do something to bring an opportunity to students of Architecture which was denied to many of us. (*Applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT. I felt it a privilege that I could not deny myself to make the announcement and the motion. I am aware that Mr. Waid would much rather have had it remain an anonymous donation, but I felt you ought to know about it and that we ought to express our appreciation.

*The motion was carried.*

MR. Pflieffer. I move that a rising vote of thanks be given Mr. Waid in behalf of his generosity.

*The motion was seconded and a rising vote of thanks offered.*

THE PRESIDENT. The next item of business before us is the report of the Board of Directors. This report has been distributed in printed form and is now in your hands. The Secretary will please read the report.

THE SECRETARY. The report this year, as usual, involves several resolutions. This year the resolutions are prepared separately from the report in the form of an appendix and are merely indicated in the body of the report which alone will be read. The resolutions will be taken up later in their order during the Convention. The Secretary then read the report of the Board of Directors, except the resolutions.

## Report of the Board of Directors

[To the Fifty-fifth Annual Convention]

With the passing of each added year the Board is conscious of a steady increase in the activities of the Institute. Partly due to new problems arising out of changing conditions, this increase is also in part due to the fuller development of the policies and activities of various Institute committees. It is impossible to consider at length all these activities of the Institute in this report. The distribution of the minutes of all Board and Executive committee meetings has, however, placed before the membership in detail information regarding all official actions, excepting only those of a privileged character, and renders unnecessary here comment on any matters save those on which Convention action either is required by the By-laws, or seems desirable to the Board of Directors. The Board does not desire to avoid responsibility, and acts during the year on all matters that arise, but it feels that Institute policies should be defined by the delegates in convention assembled, either in detail or by means of

directions to the Board. This report will therefore present briefly such matters as seem important, with recommendations, and the Board requests action by the Convention or such enlightenment of the opinion of the delegates as will permit it to act along approved lines of procedure.

Committee reports so far as possible have been printed and mailed to each Chapter for use of delegates, or are available here. Any reports not so distributed will be read if the Convention desires.

The delegates from State Societies are again welcomed at our Convention, and their counsel in matters of general interest to the profession will be very welcome.

By common consent this Convention is reduced in size, there being permitted, in addition to two delegates from each Chapter, one additional delegate for every 20 Institute members. The By-law provision of one delegate for each ten members should, in the

opinion of the Board, be changed to accord with the rule of this Convention. The Board directed, at its November meeting, that an amendment to the By-laws be submitted for action at this Convention. In issuing the formal notice of such amendments this item was unfortunately overlooked. The Board will assume, however, unless action to the contrary is taken by the Convention, that this policy of reducing the proportion of delegates, in view of the steady increase in membership, is approved, and suggests that the 56th Convention be similarly arranged for and final action taken at that time to make the revision official. (Resolution No. 1.)

**Finances:** The delegates to the 55th Convention will share with the Board a feeling of satisfaction over the financial condition of the Institute as recorded in the Treasurer's Report. Despite the hard years through which we have just passed we have continued the most important activities of our organization, and have even increased our reserve and endowment funds. A larger increase of membership was made in 1921 than can be expected in future years. Since our current work must be supported from current dues it will therefore be a problem, in the immediate future, to increase our activities as rapidly as our opportunities demand and at the same time finance this increase of work with the very moderate increase in dues which can be anticipated. The new Finance Committee will find this its first serious problem for consideration. The reason for this fact is seen in the Treasurer's plain statement that the budget for 1922 calls for an expenditure fully equalling the receipts of 1921 and there are needs for expansion of Institute work not yet provided for.

**The Octagon Property:** With reference to the headquarters of the Institute, the Board reminds the membership that the Octagon property, in its present condition, is far from creditable to the profession of architecture. The matter of restoration and improvement has been under consideration for years and the Board expresses the hope that the report of the Building Committee will receive such a degree of favorable consideration during this meeting that the new administration will be authorized to proceed with the improvement of the Octagon House property as soon as an adequate building fund and endowment can be raised and an acceptable scheme of improvement can be developed, and the Board will present a resolution to this effect. (Resolution No. 2.)

**Membership:** The great increase in membership that resulted from the intensive campaign of last year will remain an exception doubtless for a great many years, but there has been a consistent effort on the part of the office of the Executive Secretary to maintain some of the momentum gained in that effort, and a satisfactory increase this year can be reported. There have been 304 new members elected since the last Convention.

The Board is heartily in favor of a five-year policy which shall aim at reaching a definite goal of membership in 1926, as outlined in the report of the Committee on Survey of Institute Methods, to be referred to later. With the aid of the Chapter Membership Committees, with whom should lie the power of initiative in their own territory, and under the steady and persistent direction of the Executive Secretary, the Board is confident of the results; as the Board reported last year the proposed increase in membership implies no reduction of standards, but merely an endeavor to bring to the support of the Institute all

honorable and competent members of the profession, in order that the voice of the Institute may be more truly representative of the profession, and that its power for good through its capacity for service may be proportionately increased.

The total membership of the Institute on June 7, 1922, was 2,485 (as against a total on May 9, 1921, of 2,255) and it was made up as follows:

Fellows .....	272
Members .....	2,118
Honorary members .....	68
Honorary corresponding members .....	27
Since the last report of the Board there have been:	
Elected members .....	300
Reinstated .....	4

There have been the following resignations and removals:

Fellows .....	0
Members .....	34

There have been the following deaths:

Fellows .....	11
Members .....	17
Honorary members .....	6
Honorary corresponding members .....	6

The total of new active members elected and reinstated has been..... 304

The total number of resignations, removals and deaths of active members has been..... 62

Leaving a net gain in active members of..... 242

The following deaths, of which the Institute has record, occurred during the year:

#### FELLOWS.

Frederick Baumann.	Henry Lord Gay.
John Beattie.	Austin W. Lord.
Otto Block.	Octavius Morgan.
Henry M. Congdon.	Luther Peters.
Charles Edwards.	James S. Rogers.
Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz.	

#### MEMBERS.

Frank M. Blaisdell.	Wm. P. O'Rourke.
W. E. Boone.	Geo. Spencer Morris.
A. J. Bryan.	Henry T. Pratt.
John T. Comes.	Clarence E. Richards.
Julius Hartman.	Will A. Stevens.
Lowell A. Lamoreaux.	Thomas K. Sturdevant.
Wm. V. Madden.	Ralph S. Townsend.
Wilfred E. Mansur.	Evarts Tracy.
William Henry Miller.	

#### HONORARY MEMBERS.

Theodore Cooper.	Francis Schumann.
R. Sangmeister.	Channing Seabury.
E. L. Ransome.	Wm. Sooy Smith.

#### HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Dr. P. J. H. Cuypers.	Comte Paul de Suzor.
Ernst Von Ihne.	Friedrich von Thiersch.
Gaston Ferdinand Redon.	Otto Wagner.

*Upon the suggestion of Mr. Boyd the delegates arose and remained in silence for a short period in homage to those whose names had been read.*

**New Chapters:** The Board is glad to report the formation of new Chapters as follows: Central Illinois, Erie, St. Paul, South Georgia, and Scranton-Wilkes-Barre.



Delegates from certain of these Chapters are present at this Convention and will receive their charters. A new Chapter involves of necessity some amputation of territory and membership from an existing Chapter or Chapters. The Board desires to record its appreciation of the willingness to subordinate the natural interests of the Chapter to the general interests of the profession that is constantly evidenced in the process of formation of these new Chapters.

**Regional Representation:** We approach this year one step nearer to a complete system of regional representation on the Board of Directors. Four districts lack representatives, and if nominations for Directors are restricted to these districts and no ballots are marked for more than one candidate in each district, the result would seem to be necessarily the election of one Director for each of three out of the four remaining districts. No other special preliminary action to insure this result therefore seems needed. At the 56th Convention it would appear possible to make the Board completely representative of the nine tentatively adopted districts. There are various problems involved in any such subdivision of our territory, one of which will probably require some rotation of Directors by agreement among the several Chapters in a given district, in order reasonably to represent the district as a whole. These problems will be discovered best by a practical demonstration, and it would seem desirable therefore to test out the system in this way by tacit agreement before attempting to lay down the final rules for its incorporation in the By-laws.

**Amendments to Constitution:** A year ago Mr. Bannister, president of the Brooklyn Chapter, called the attention of the Board to certain apparent discrepancies between our revised Constitution and the original charter which cast some doubt on the legality of our present forms and procedure. The matter was referred to a committee for investigation. The resulting necessary changes in the Constitution have been duly distributed, and will be presented for adoption by this Convention. As stated in the notes accompanying the amendments, there is no change in the intent of the documents. The Board will present a resolution authorizing the President and Secretary to make due application to the Court in the State of New York for the necessary approval of these changes. (Resolution No. 3.)

**Amendments to By-Laws:** The Board will present to the Convention and recommend the passage of certain minor amendments to the By-Laws as follows: An amendment of Article 1, Section 1, General conditions of membership, that will permit qualified foreign architects practicing within the territory of the Institute, to become active members of the Institute. (Resolution No. 4.)

An amendment to Article V, Section 2, Annual Dues, providing for the pro-rating of a member's first year dues on a quarterly instead of a semi-annual basis. (Resolution No. 5.)

An amendment to Article V, Section 5, Reserve Fund, providing for the setting aside of ten per cent of our income from dues for the Reserve Fund instead of fifteen per cent as at present provided, and to calculate such percentage after deducting JOURNAL subscriptions. This latter procedure was followed in arranging the 1922 Budget and in view of a later decision of Institute Counsel a resolution will be presented ratifying that action. (Resolution No. 6.)

The Board's arguments in favor of such amendments will be presented when the amendments come before you for action.

In addition to the above routine amendments the Committee on Survey of Institute Methods will present to you for consideration the creation of a new class for Juniors, and also of a Finance Committee. These will both involve amendments to the By-laws which will be considered in connection with the Committee's report.

A further amendment of Section 1 of Article II will be involved if the recommendation for a revised procedure for the selection of Fellows, referred to later in this report, is adopted.

**Canons of Ethics:** Evidence has been accumulating as a result of the development of varying methods of charging for professional services, and new methods on the part of owners in selecting architects for such service, which indicates the need of a review of the present phraseology of Canon 11 of the Code of Ethics, and of the purpose it was meant to serve. The reduction of a customary fee in order to secure a commission for which another architect is also being considered is clearly the act aimed at by the Canon. The determination of whether in any given case this condition exists is extremely difficult. The adoption of a definite procedure with prospective clients that will conform strictly to the implications of the Canon is still more difficult.

If there were a single mandatory rate applicable to all types of work, then the application of the Canon would be clear and its enforcement conceivable, but with merely a standard minimum rate, which by fairly common consent is actually reduced for various classes of work, and a great variation in the rates customarily charged by architects for work of special nature, the practical application of the present Canon involves seemingly insuperable difficulties.

All the other canons involve positive acts capable of demonstration; Canon 11 involves a relative condition dependent partly on the acts of others and therein perhaps lies some of the complications.

The Board believes it unwise to retain this Canon as defining a punishable offense, and suggests that it be abolished, substituting for it the following addition to paragraph 4 of the Circular of Advice, which makes the principle involved entirely clear and leaves its application to be determined by the individual according to his own conception of right practice.

To Paragraph 4 "On the Architect's Charges" add a second paragraph as follows:

"To compete knowingly with a fellow architect for employment on a basis of professional charges is inconsistent with the spirit of this Code, and belittles the profession in the eyes of the public. An architect should take reasonable steps to ascertain if other architects are also under consideration, and in no event should he depart from his own or any special standard of charges for the purpose of underbidding some competitor." (Resolution No. 7.)

**Schedule of Charges:** At the Convention a year ago consideration was given to certain changes in the Schedule of Charges. Various minor changes were suggested, but in addition it was proposed to make a radical revision by dividing the document into two separate documents, one dealing solely with the matter of charges, and the other with the details of pro-

\*This was adopted in principle. Phraseology referred to the Board of Directors.

fessional practice. The Committee on Contracts had reported adversely on all the suggested changes, excepting only a clause providing for progress payments on account of the architect's fee or commission. The Convention gave consideration to the changes, which were urged from the floor, and referred them back for further consideration by the Board and for report to this Convention. The Board felt that they should be given careful and detailed study and to this end they referred them to the Committee on Contracts which, for this particular purpose, was created with an entirely new personnel except that the two members of the previous committee most particularly interested in the proposed changes were re-appointed. The Secretary was later added to the Committee for a particular service but took no part in the consideration of the Schedule of Charges. The report of the Committee, given in extreme detail as printed, arrives at the same general conclusion as the previous committee. It approves the added clause on progress payments of the fee previously approved, and two other minor changes, and reports against any radical revision or subdivision of the document.

The Board has read the report and given the matter its own consideration. It concurs in the findings of the Committee, and will present to the Convention for adoption the three changes referred to, and recommends no other changes in the document. (Resolution No. 8.)

The effort now being made to draft a set of standard contract documents applicable to all phases of the construction industry is not sufficiently far advanced to be reported on at this time. The Institute is co-operating fully with the other national bodies concerned, and the clauses of the Institute Standard Documents have been largely adopted as the basis of the forms which have just been distributed for the consideration of the national organizations that are co-operating in the work.

There are fundamental differences in the common practice now in force in different branches of the industry, due to certain fundamentally different conditions. The most difficult problem, however, is the question of general arbitration of disputes, adopted as one of the essentials of our revised documents but at present disapproved by railway engineers and also by engineers connected with more normal building contracts.

The recent organization of a society aiming to develop the use of arbitration in all commercial and industrial contracts, and similar reported action by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, seems to indicate a growing acceptance of the principle adopted by the Institute in 1915 and encourages the Board to feel justified in maintaining this attitude and in hoping for an eventual agreement on this broad principle throughout the entire industry.

**Fellowships:** A brief statement by the President has recently been distributed to the membership explaining the general features of the proposed new method for election of Fellows. This will be presented to you in detail and the Board merely records here its approval. It feels, however, that details of procedure may best be left to be developed by the new Fellowship Committee and the Board, and will propose an amendment slightly different in form from the one distributed in the official notice. (Resolution No. 9.)

**Education:** The report of the Committee on Education is full of the increasing activity of the Institute in matters related to the technical training

of the architect, and to the general enlightenment of the public in appreciation of the Arts.

The reported adoption of a five-year course in two schools of architecture indicates the practical acceptance of the principle that has been urged by many architects and teachers for several years, and that was adopted by the Association of Collegiate Schools a year ago.

The Board is favorably disposed towards the suggestion of the Committee that the Institute support a number of graduate scholarships. The idea of a National School of the Fine Arts for graduate instruction has long been discussed and would do much to stimulate students in the various branches of the Arts to seek in America that complete course of instruction that today seems, in the minds of many, to require foreign instruction as its climax.

The Board looks forward to the day when in effect this will be accomplished, the exact form of the agency still, however, being obscure.

Graduate study in architecture, however, need not entirely await the creation of some single national graduate school, nor need Institute encouragement of graduate study be withheld until such a consummation of our hopes shall occur. The Board is in favor of inaugurating Institute scholarships for graduate study as soon as the opportunity for such study is adequately presented, and suggests that the income of the Education Fund, of which the Institute was the grateful recipient a year ago, might well be divided between the two extremes of architectural appreciation, the graduate student in architecture, and the undergraduate student at large.

The contact with the American colleges reported by the Committee during the past three years, the imminent publication of the Institute's treatise on appreciation of the Arts, for use in the colleges and by the public generally, and the contact with college faculties resulting from Mr. Walker's and Mr. Klauder's lectures during the past year, are greatly encouraging signs of co-operation between the profession and the colleges that is unlimited in its promise for the future. This contact should be supported and the Education Fund may well be the source of this support. If a portion of the income of the fund were invested in graduate scholarships its administration would seem to embrace the entire scope of its title and pave the way to a gradual development of both features as the fund may from time to time be increased by future gifts or bequests, which it should be the policy of the Institute to encourage.

The Board suggests that the Convention approve this general policy, leaving the gradual development of it, in detail, to the Board in co-operation with the Committee on Education. (Resolution No. 10.) The Board believes that the suggested recognition of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design is appropriate and suggests that it be referred to the incoming Board for consideration in preparing the 1923 Budget.

The Board approves in general the suggestion of the Committee on Education regarding the creation of the "Henry Adams Fund" but does not believe any definite action necessary at this time regarding the investment and use of the funds, except to establish that they be expended for the purpose of maintaining and increasing interest in the architecture of mediaeval times in order to follow as closely as possible what we believe would have been Mr. Adams' wishes if he could have foreseen the success of that republication of Mont St. Michel and Chartres for which he

so generously gave the Institute his permission. (Resolution No. 11.)

The Board favors the passage of the resolution proposed by the Committee urging the College Entrance Examination Board to include questions dealing with the Arts in various college entrance examinations, and believes this to be a practical step forward towards an adequate recognition of the Arts in a college curriculum. (Resolution No. 12.)

The Board records with interest the important part in the general and technical education of students of architecture which is taken by registration laws in various states. The Institute can exercise no more far reaching influence in the development of American Architecture, which means primarily the best possible qualification of architects, than it will if it wisely makes an effort toward, first, raising the standards of education, including practical experience, required by the state laws as a pre-requisite for registration; and second, securing uniformity among the several states in the standards of their educational requirements, and in their other provisions of law which will promote reciprocal relations among the respective State Boards of Examiners and Registration of Architects.

**Public Information:** The Board notes with satisfaction some progress in the development of the plan for newspaper publicity regarding matters related to the practice of architecture that are of real public interest. The method proposed by the Committee on Public Information rests upon the unselfish voluntary effort of the members of the Chapters, and a willingness on the part of the newspapers to co-operate and publish the material so provided. The Board is inclined to believe that while this method is an expedient one and capable of accomplishing substantial results that it should be looked upon as a necessary but only preliminary step towards the logical ultimate development of permanent departments of architecture served by competent architectural critics as a regular feature of all important daily and weekly newspapers.

These papers have for years recognized the Arts of painting, sculpture, music and drama as matters of legitimate public interest. They cannot much longer neglect to recognize that architecture, the Mother of the Arts, is of more vital, daily, personal interest to the public than all her noble offsprings put together.

It is an auspicious sign of a dawning recognition of this fact that one of the leading papers of the country with an international circulation, has recently conceded the truth of our assertion, and has engaged the services of an architect to assist in developing a steady supply of appropriate material. Let us hope for a successful development of this, so far as we are aware, first example of such an avowed policy.

**Small Houses:** The report of the Committee on Small Houses records progress in the development of the Small House Service Bureau idea. Two new divisions are definitely established and others seem to be in process of development. There appears to be some opposition to the Service Bureau idea as now operated, but the Board is of the opinion that such opposition as has come to its attention, while perfectly sincere, is not well founded in fact, and that the fundamental underlying purpose and organization of the Small House Service Bureau of the United States is sound, ethical and capable in its final development of furnishing a quality of service to the really small house owner that he can secure in no other way, and that the individual architect cannot afford to furnish for what such an owner can afford to pay. It is the

fundamental character of this service that has won for the Service Bureau the cordial support of the Department of Commerce, and warrants the continued, whole-hearted support and active co-operation of the Institute and its members.

**Community Planning:** The statement of principles that should underlie community planning recommendations, presented by the Committee on Community Planning in its report, have been approved by the Board, and are submitted for the approval of the Convention.

**Competitions:** Several matters affecting the administration of the Competition Code, rather than the Code itself, are reported upon by the Committee.

The Institute's approval of a competition has apparently been interpreted by some architects as carrying with it an approval of the purpose of the competition, and even the integrity of its organizers, rather than merely its form and procedure. To make this clear the Board believes it wise to establish the following standard phrase for all such approvals:

"The program of this competition is approved by the Committee on Competitions of the American Institute of Architects, — Chapter, in form and method of procedure only."

In order similarly to safeguard the use of the Institute's approval in the case of competitions of an altruistic or educational nature it is proposed that the following standard phrase be used wherever a statement on the program is desired:

"The Committee on Competitions of the American Institute of Architects, — Chapter, declares this competition to be of an altruistic or educational nature under the meaning of the Competition Code, and therefore not subject to the provisions of the Code."

The question of clarifying the clause relating to the approval by the Standing Committee of deviations from the essential conditions of the Code, for "legal or other reasons," has been carefully considered by the Committee and the Board believes its analysis of the conditions under which such deviations should be approved is sound. It recommends no change in the Code, believing the clause as written is wise in placing a broad authority and responsibility on the Standing Committee, but it believes it appropriate and desirable for the Board to issue a statement for the guidance of the Committee substantially according to the report of the Committee before you, and will do so unless it receives counter instructions from the Convention.

The proposal that a standard competition law be devised for the guidance of municipalities and others, and architects in dealing with them, is in general favored by the Board and it is suggested that it be referred to the new Committee on Competitions for preparation and submission to the Board for its further consideration.

The Board is in entire accord with the statement of the Committee that when the Standing Committee authorizes deviations from the Competition Code it should be absolutely conclusive in the absence of fraud or bad faith, and that neither the Standing Committee nor architects acting under its authority should be subject to disciplinary measures. The Board will submit a resolution making this clear for future guidance. (Resolution No. 13.)

**American Construction Council:** Two years ago the 53rd Convention authorized the Board to make an attempt to bring together all the various elements in the industry for the joint discussion of their common



problems. The first conference was held in September, 1920, at Atlantic City. Immediately thereafter the National Congress of the Building and Construction Industry was launched and steps taken to organize its national executive committee. Early in 1921 local Building Congress groups were started in New York and Boston. Recently active groups have been organized in the States of Washington and Oregon and in Philadelphia, and other groups are in varying degrees of development. During the past few months a movement of similar general intent has crystallized into the formation of the American Construction Council. The character of such an organization would naturally be a subject on which some difference of opinion would exist. The Board is glad to note, however, that out of the preliminary discussions in which many national organizations took part, there has been developed a set of proposed By-Laws that seem to include all elements that the Board believes are essential to any such national body. These may be briefly stated as follows: The organization should include all the elements in the industry; it should be essentially a conference organization; its relation to its various member bodies should be purely advisory; it should recognize the local nature of many of our problems and foster local organizations of similar character and serve to co-ordinate and assist their activities.

All these fundamentals are expressed or implied in the proposed By-Laws. The Board of Directors believes, therefore, that the Institute should become an association member of the Council and aid its full development in every possible way, so long as it maintains the nature and purposes expressed in the proposed By-Laws.

The Council is very similar in scope and purpose to the Building Congress, and may absorb its functions, just as it may take over the lead in certain other national activities within the industry if it develops in the way the Board believes it should. With the active support of the many national bodies related to the industry there is every reason to look forward to a great accomplishment.

For the first time an entire industry unites itself in a voluntary advisory council, the function of which shall be to guard the interests of the industry as a whole, and to lay down precepts of good practice for all its component parts, which shall tend to raise the standard and efficiency of the industry and improve the service which it renders the public.

The absence of any element of compulsion puts this movement on a high plane of idealism, but its organization by representatives of every element in the industry insures a practical foundation for its efforts. The Board urges that all the Chapters of the Institute actively co-operate with this National Council, but especially give support and assistance to the local groups that will be the natural development of the national movement. (Resolution No. 14.)

**Jurisdictional Awards:** The Chairman of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards will report to you fully on the work of the Board and the present national situation involved in the failure of certain elements to abide by its rulings. The problem of jurisdictional disputes remains of vital importance in all communities dealing with organized labor as such. No reasons have appeared to indicate a better solution of the difficulties involved and there is ample evidence, in the form of concrete examples of disputes

adjudicated, to prove the efficacy of the Jurisdictional Board as now constituted.

We reaffirm our confidence in the wisdom of the procedure established and in the ultimate acceptance of this procedure by those elements now obstructing its full effect.

**Survey of Institute Methods:** The Committee will present to you its agreements in support of two major recommendations. The Board favors closer contact between the Institute and the students in the schools of Architecture at the time of their graduation, believing that a contact formed at this time will assist in the development of an understanding of Institute activities and appreciation of Institute standards, that will be of value to the draughtsman or young architect during the period that is apt to exist prior to his affiliation with some Chapter or with the Institute itself in regular membership. In creating any such new class, however, care should be taken to prevent confusion in the mind of the public regarding the qualifications of full membership in the Institute. (Resolution No. 15.)

The proposed Finance Committee should be an effective aid to the Treasurer and the Board in the wise development and use of the Institute's resources, and the Board favors its creation. (Resolution No. 16.)

**Foreign Co-operation:** The success of the Committee on Foreign Building Co-operation in collecting and installing an exhibit of American architecture at the Paris Salon of 1921, later transferred to London for exhibition under the auspices of the Royal Institute of British Architects, is a matter for congratulation. The favorable comment is agreeable, but the deep interest taken by the French and British Architects is evidence of the real value of such an exhibition, and proposals have been made looking to a similar exhibition in this country of the work of their architects. It is to be hoped that this may be found possible.

**Fine Arts Commission:** Recent history concerning the appropriation for the Fine Arts Commission demands our careful consideration. The reduction of its always small annual appropriation of \$10,000 to \$6,000 and the resultant crippling of its ability to function through the forced elimination of all inspection at studios and shops, must be assumed to be based on honest opinion, but we must add also that it can only be based on lack of appreciation of the actual as well as the potential value of the Art Commission.

The saving is too small in relation to Governmental expenditures, and too large in proportion to the total amount of the previous appropriation, to find sufficient excuse in the current plea for economy.

There is opportunity and need here for strong action by those interested in art throughout the country to establish the place and dignity of the Art Commission so that in the future it shall be immune from the hazards of political caprice. The Institute may well take a leading part in such an effort.

**Structural Service:** The activities of the Structural Service Committee have grown with marked rapidity during the past two years. Not only has it seen work to do and gone about the doing of it, but architects have to a marked degree come to recognize its value to them as an informative agent, and have by their inquiries added largely to the work as well as to the usefulness of the Committee. The Board shares the opinion of the Committee that many, if not all, of its functions are of service to the industry as a whole and that with the logical development of its work

there must come a method of financing that will divide the cost of supporting it more evenly among those who benefit from it. The added appropriation voted at the recent Executive Committee meeting was made with this clear understanding, as stated in the Minutes, but recognized that until such time as a permanent method of financing could be developed the Institute should carry forward the work.

The report of the Committee makes clear the wide scope of its activities. The recently formed American Engineering Standards Committee promises to present increasing opportunities for co-operation in the development of the many standards that are becoming more and more necessary to our practice, and the Institute cannot permit such opportunities to be neglected.

The conference on Better Advertising to Architects, held in Indianapolis last November is the logical outcome of one phase of the Committee's work. The practical development of the co-operation with manufacturers of materials inaugurated at this conference involves many problems of organization and finance that are not sufficiently developed to be discussed in detail here. The Board is convinced that this effort promises many excellent results, and believes that it should have the cordial support of the Institute.

The conference just held has discussed various methods for continuing this activity and has submitted to the Board a recommendation that it be accomplished through the formation of a so-called "Producers' Section" of the Structural Service Committee as a sustaining body to collaborate with the Committee in the furthering of this co-operative undertaking.

The Board believes this to be a satisfactory method of securing the co-operation and support of the producers and maintaining the fullest freedom of disinterested professional supervision, and will present a resolution to the Convention for adoption.

*Co-operation with the Department of Commerce:* The activity of the Department of Commerce in developing co-operation among the various material producing elements of the building industry with a view to the simplification and standardization of output has brought it into frequent touch with the Institute through the Structural Service Committee but the other contacts of the Institute with the Department have been equally significant and their varied subjects indicative of the unlimited scope established by the Department activities related to the building industry.

Delegates from the Institute sat on the unemployment conference called by the Department.

The Institute's representatives have served on the special committee appointed by Mr. Hoover for the purpose of preparing a simplified building code for use particularly in small dwellings. Here we see at last the first step towards a Basic Building Code developed under Government supervision but by accredited representatives of the industry, which has been the constant aim of the Institute for several years.

The Chairman of the Small House Committee has presented to Mr. Hoover the details of the Small House Service Bureau idea, and after careful inspection of its organization and scheme of service the Secretary of Commerce has given it his cordial approval and co-operation.

The representatives of the Congress of the Building and Construction Industry were invited to outline the

Congress idea and the basic principle of local co-operation as opposed to national control won for it the immediate support of Mr. Hoover. His influence has been extended to help the formation of the American Construction Council of similar plan and scope. To this general movement he has pledged the co-operation of the Department through its Bureau of Standards for all tests that the industry may desire in order to develop standards of safety and simplicity in the use of materials and in methods of installation. Through the combined influence of the Council and the Department we may yet see the abolition of some of those present-day practices which create a needless item of expense but which isolated local efforts cannot successfully combat.

The Board believes the Institute may well express its deep appreciation of Mr. Hoover's contribution to progress in our industry, for it can probably be said with truth that never before has one man given so powerful an impetus towards sound practices, fair dealing, fundamental economies, and wise co-operation than has the Secretary of Commerce in the year that has elapsed since he spoke before our 54th Convention.

Mr. Hoover's administration of the Department of Commerce is a marked example of the value of a highly trained professional mind in public service, but also of the opportunities for greater accomplishment and usefulness which public service brings to the individual endowed with such capacity.

In recognition of his services to the profession the Board recommends that Mr. Hoover be elected an Honorary Member of the Institute.

## Resolutions

*(Proposed by the Board of Directors)*

Appended to Report of the Board of Directors—To the Fifty-fifth Convention of the American Institute of Architects.

*No. 1—Resolved,* That Chapter delegations to the 56th Convention be calculated on the basis of two delegates for each Chapter plus one delegate for every twenty Institute members of the Chapter, and that an amendment to Article VII, Section 1 of the By-Laws changing the word "ten" to "twenty" be duly promulgated for action at the 56th Convention.

*No. 2—Resolved,* That the Octagon House and grounds be restored as nearly as practicable to their original condition and the house appropriately furnished, but retained as the office of the Institute, and that on the adjoining 18th Street property and a limited portion of the Octagon property there be constructed a Convention Hall, Architectural Exhibition and Committee rooms, equivalent in general scope to the tentative scheme submitted by the Building Committee, and be it further

*Resolved,* That the matter of such restoration, and new construction be referred to the Board of Directors with full power to develop final plans and proceed with the work as soon as they shall have secured the necessary funds.

*No. 3—Resolved,* That the Constitution be amended, as follows:

Article II being the declaration of objects is hereby adopted as now printed, as follows:

"The objects of this Institute shall be: To organize and unite in fellowship the Architects of the United States of America, to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical

efficiency of the profession, and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society."

Amend Article IV by omitting the present article and substituting the following:

"Article IV. Trustees or Directors, Section 1. There shall be a Board of fourteen Trustees or Directors consisting of the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and nine members. Sec. 2. The above officers shall be elected by ballot for a term of one year or until their successors are elected; the members for a term of three years or until their successors are elected."

Amend Article VII, Section 1, by changing the word "Convention" in the third line to "Meeting," omitting the words "its officers" in the same line, and add "its" before "Board" and "Trustees or" before "Directors" in fourth line, so that the section shall read as follows:

"Article VII, Government, Section 1. The Government of the Institute shall be by Delegates from the Chapters in meeting assembled, and its Board of Trustees or Directors."

Also omit Section 2 and renumber present Section 3 as Section 2.

Amend Article VIII. Change the word "Convention" to read "Meeting," and add thereafter the words "as provided by its amended certificate of incorporation," and add after the word "meetings" in the second line the words "or Conventions" so that the Article shall read as follows:

"Article VIII, Meetings. The Institute shall hold an Annual Meeting as provided by its amended certificate of incorporation and such other meetings or Conventions as are provided for in the By-Laws."

Amend Article X by deleting the words "added to, altered, or" in the first and second lines, change the final period to a semi-colon and add thereafter the words "but no amendments shall be made to this Constitution affecting the provisions of the original or amended certificate of incorporation except in the manner provided by the laws of the state of New York" and changing the word "Convention" to "Meeting" so the Article shall read as follows:

"Article X, Amendments. This Constitution may be amended, on the written proposition of ten or more members, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates voting at any Meeting, provided two months' previous notice of the proposed change shall have been sent by the Secretary to each member of the Institute and to the Secretaries of the several Chapters, and the Secretary of the Institute shall send such notice of any proposed amendment as hereinbefore stated, provided he receives a copy of the proposed amendment, duly endorsed, at least seventy days before the Meeting at which the amendment is voted upon; but no amendments shall be made to this Constitution affecting the provisions of the original or amended certificate of incorporation except in the manner provided by the laws of the State of New York."

*Resolved*, That the President and Secretary certify to the adoption of this amended Constitution, and more particularly to the adoption of the declaration of object, Article II, and of Section 1 of Article IV and make application to the Court in the State of New York for the approval of these changes from the original certificate of incorporation of 1857.

*No. 4—Resolved*, That Article I, Section 1 of the By-Laws be amended by adding at the end of the present paragraph the words: "Foreign architects prac-

ticing within the territory of the Institute shall be eligible to membership."

*No. 5—Resolved*, That Article V, Section 2, be amended by changing the last sentence so it shall read:

"The dues for the year of election shall be prorated on a quarterly basis, dues being paid for each full quarter after date of election."

*No. 6—Resolved*, That Article V, Section 5, be amended by changing the first sentence so it shall read:

"Ten per cent of the annual income from initiation fees and dues, after deducting the JOURNAL subscriptions, shall be set aside as a reserve fund." And be it further

*Resolved*, That the calculation of the Reserve Fund in the 1922 budget according to the terms of the Amended Article V, Section 5, be hereby ratified and approved.

*No. 7—Resolved*, That Canon 11 of the Canons of Ethics which reads as follows: "To compete knowingly with a fellow architect for employment on the basis of professional charges" be struck out and that there be added to Paragraph 4 of the Circular of Advice, entitled "On the Architect's Charges" a second paragraph, to read as follows:

"\*To compete knowingly with a fellow architect for employment on a basis of professional charges is inconsistent with the spirit of this code, and belittles the profession in the eyes of the public. An architect should take reasonable steps to ascertain if other architects are also under consideration, and in no event should he depart from his own or any general standard of charges for the purpose of underbidding some competitor."

*No. 8—Resolved*, That A. I. A. Document 169, "Professional Practice for Architects" be amended, as follows:

Paragraph 7, add after the word "fire," in the tenth line, the words "or other casualty."

Paragraph 8, omit the words "on account of it" occurring in the sixth line.

Paragraph 9, add a new fourth paragraph between the present third and fourth paragraphs, as follows:

"During the preparation of the preliminary studies and of the specifications and general working drawings, it is proper that payments on account be made at monthly or other intervals, in proportion to the progress of the Architect's service, and so as to aggregate in each period not more than the sums prescribed above."

And also add in the second line of the last paragraph before the word "penalty," the words "the use of old materials," and add a comma after the word "penalty."

*No. 9—Fellowship Resolution*—Amend Article II, Section 1, to read: "Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects is conferred upon a Member who is a citizen of the United States who, in the opinion of an authorized Jury of Fellows, shall have notably contributed to the advancement of the Profession in design, construction, literature, education or public service."

"The above Jury shall be composed of six Fellows appointed by the President, who shall make six appointments for the first year with varying terms, and two appointments each succeeding year."

\*Adopted in principle. Phraseology referred to the Board of Directors.



"The name of each candidate selected by the Jury, after having been submitted to the members of the Chapter of which he is a Member, and to all Members and Fellows of the Institute, shall be submitted to the Convention following the nominations, for election, as provided in Section 11 of the Article.

"The Jury shall formulate rules for its procedure subject to the approval of the Board."

*No. 10—Resolved*, That the Convention approves of the use of the income of the Education Fund for the stimulation of a general appreciation of the Arts and for the support of graduate scholarships in Architecture, in such manner and degree as the Board may approve, and that this resolution shall not prevent the Board from providing in any annual budget for the expenditure of current funds of the Institute in addition for either or both of these purposes; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes the present fund as a generous foundation for a fund that should be recognized by all architects, as well as laymen interested in the Fine Arts, as an appropriate object for either gift or bequest and that the Board of Directors take reasonable steps to encourage the increase of this fund.

*No. 11—Resolved*, That the funds received from royalties on the sale of the Institute's edition of Henry Adams' *Mont St. Michel and Chartres* be known as the Henry Adams Fund and that they be expended in such ways as the Board of Directors shall approve for the purpose of maintaining and increasing interest in the Architecture of Mediaeval times.

*No. 12—Whereas*, The art of a people is the enduring flower of their civilization; and

*Whereas*, The American Institute of Architects is convinced that as a Nation our lack of appreciation of art is due to a manifest lack of early training, and that the study of art has been neglected to make room for so-called more practical subjects; and

*Whereas*, The American Institute of Architects believes that as a medium for training the mind in observation and broad vision, quite aside from its great cultural value, the study of art in its various manifestations has been improperly neglected; and

*Whereas*, The American Institute of Architects believes that American youth is today more prepared to feel an interest in this great subject, by reason of our closer international contacts; and

*Whereas*, The American Institute of Architects recognizes the far-reaching influence of the College Entrance Examination Board on the standards of college entrance teaching; and heartily acknowledges the admirable results already accomplished by that Board in its difficult tasks; and

*Whereas*, The American Institute of Architects has earnestly hoped that the study of Art would be given a place comparable to that accorded to Poetry and Literature; therefore,

*Be It Resolved*, That the American Institute of Architects does now urge the College Entrance Examination Board to include in college entrance examinations generally, and more particularly in relation with History, Literature and the Classics, questions dealing with the arts as the most lasting expression of civilized man; to the end that American youth may be led to appreciate past achievements in those arts, and that they may require in our artists of tomorrow, their fellow-

members of the rising generation, that they worthily express their day and our Country.

*No. 13—Resolved*, That where the standing Committee on Competitions, acting under the authority given it by the Competition Code, authorizes deviations from the essential conditions of the code, this determination shall be conclusive and, in the absence of fraud or bad faith, neither the Standing Committee nor Architects acting under its authority shall be subject to disciplinary measures.

*No. 14—Resolved*, That the Institute become an Association Member of the American Construction Council and that the Board of Directors be instructed to extend to it the fullest possible support and co-operation, along the lines indicated by the proposed By-Laws, and that all members of the Institute are urged to aid the purposes of the Council by becoming, wherever possible, sustaining members and taking part in its local activities.

*No. 15—Junior Class*: Insert the following Article III to follow present Article II, and renumber the remaining articles:

Proposed Article III—Juniors.

Section 1. General Conditions.

Any graduate in architecture of a school recognized by the Institute is eligible as a Junior upon submission of proof of his graduation, provided application is made within one year of graduation.

The Junior affiliation shall expire automatically when the Junior reaches the age of thirty, unless previously terminated by the advancement of the Junior to Membership or Chapter Associateship, or by his resignation, or by the Board of Directors for any cause it may deem sufficient.

In his application the Junior shall agree to be bound by the disciplinary rules of the American Institute of Architects, and it shall be competent for the disciplinary committees to consider and dispose of any charge of unprofessional conduct made against a Junior under the established disciplinary procedure of the Institute.

Section 2. Application.

Every person desiring to be admitted as a Junior shall submit his application to the Board of Directors, upon a form authorized by the Board. The annual dues of \$5, or a pro rata portion thereof on a quarterly basis must accompany the application.

Section 3. Mode of Election.

When an application, in proper form, is received by the Secretary of the Institute the applicant shall be declared elected a Junior and the membership of the Institute shall be notified accordingly.

Section 4. Privileges.

Juniors shall receive the Journal of the Institute as part of their annual dues. They shall also receive the Proceedings of Conventions and such other Institute documents as the Board may direct. A Junior may use after his name the unabbreviated affix "Junior, American Institute of Architects."

A Junior shall not be a corporate member of the Institute, nor shall he have any interest in or claim against the property of the American Institute of Architects, nor be entitled to vote in any Convention of the Institute except on the sense of the meeting. He shall not be entitled solely on account of his Juniorship to claim affiliation with any Institute Chapter except that he shall have the privilege of attending meetings. He shall not exercise any privileges granted to Members in these By-Laws, except those specifically granted to him.

# Section 5. Nomenclature.

Juniors shall be designated by the affix "Junior, American Institute of Architects," which affix shall not be used in abbreviated form.

Present Article IV, Section 2, Discipline.

Add a paragraph to this section reading as follows:

The disciplinary procedure set forth in this section shall apply in principle to Juniors with the exception of the fourth paragraph, which has no application to Juniors inasmuch as they have no relationship with the Chapters and are not amenable to Chapter disciplinary action.

Present Article IV, Section 3, Resignations.

Add a paragraph to this section, reading:

The resignation of a Junior shall be submitted to the Board of Directors. Its submission shall not relieve the Junior of any obligation to the Institute, or vitiate any disciplinary action pending against him.

Present Article IV, Section 6, Re-election.

Add a paragraph to this section, reading:

No Junior whose connection with the Institute has been terminated shall be eligible for re-election as a Junior.

Present Article V, Section 1, Initiation Fee.

Add a paragraph to this section, reading:

There shall be no initiation fee for Juniors.

Present Article V, Section 2, Annual Dues.

Insert at the proper place:

The annual dues of a Junior shall be Five Dollars, of which \$2.50 shall be for one year's subscription to THE JOURNAL.

Present Article V, Section 4, Penalty for Non-payment.

Insert the words "Or Juniors" after "Members" in the first and last sentences of this section.

Present Article V, Section 5, Reserve Fund.

In the second sentence insert after the word "dues" the words "except of Juniors."

No. 16—Finance Committee: Add to Section 1 of Article XII, a Standing Committee to be known as "The Finance Committee."

Add to Section 3 of Article XII the following paragraph:

"The Finance Committee shall be appointed by the President, and shall consist of a membership of five, including the Chairman. The term of office of one member of the Committee shall expire at the end of each annual Institute meeting. The Committee shall hold regular meetings, at intervals fixed by itself, for the performance of its functions. In general the Committee is charged with the responsibility of developing a continuous financial program for the Institute; and the periodic presentation of the same to the Board of Directors, in such form that the financial status, operations, and future growth of the Institute may be visualized to the Membership at large. The Committee is further instructed to submit drafts of annual budgets at the proper time to the Board of Directors and to make recommendations which, in its

judgment, are for the welfare of the Institute and the profession."

No. 17—Whereas, The Joint Conference on Better Advertising to Architects between the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects and the Building Materials Producers of the United States and reported in the Journal of the A. I. A. of April, 1922, and the Conference in Chicago, held June 5th and 6th, 1922, have demonstrated the great desirability of a better understanding among Architects and Producers as to their common interest in the characteristics, presentation and appropriate utilization of products entering into construction; be it

Resolved, By the American Institute of Architects, in 55th Annual Convention assembled, that the Structural Service Committee of the American Institute of Architects be authorized to create a Producers' Section of the Structural Service Committee as a sustaining body to collaborate with the Committee in the following duties:

(a) To advise and counsel with manufacturers, who may so desire, on the character of their advertising as to size, form, and content.

(b) To assist in furthering the use, by Architects and Producers, of the Standard Construction Classification adopted by the American Institute of Architects.

(c) To promote sincerity and reliability of statement in advertising.

No. 18—Resolved, That the American Institute of Architects in Convention assembled, records its high appreciation of the services which Herbert C. Hoover has rendered to the Building Industry and the public by his administration of the Department of Commerce. His insistence upon simplification and standardization of products and economy in their use, springing from his instinctive opposition to waste of all kinds, will result in great advantage to the industry and his influence in creating a wider co-operation among the many constituent parts of the industry has been of great value and will continue to be a potent power in the development of this co-operation along those sound lines of procedure which must be followed if permanent progress and accomplishment are to be secured. Therefore, in recognition of this great personal contribution towards the advancing of the industry of which the profession of architecture is but a part, it is further

Resolved, That Herbert C. Hoover be elected to Honorary Membership in the American Institute of Architects.

THE PRESIDENT. You have listened to the report of the Board of Directors. Unless there is objection, it will be considered as received, to be taken up by section, with the appropriate resolutions, as committee reports or special subjects are reached.

We will listen at this time to the report of the Directors of the Press. Mr. Kimball will present that report. (Applause.)



## Report of the Press

By Mr. Thomas R. Kimball

In the making of a magazine, technical or otherwise, there are no particular milestones on which to hang brilliant reports of accomplishment. The making of a magazine is a continuous going performance and the reports of its makers must necessarily take the form of progress bulletins. Ours today is necessarily such.

My main message to you is that I have no bad news in this connection. A year ago we passed out of the use of the red pencil and made a small profit. I do not like that word, but it is, nevertheless, all right, if you understand how we use it and what we contemplate doing with the money we may make out of *THE JOURNAL*.

This year—four months of it have passed—we are in better condition financially than we were last year. We are filled with hope,—of optimism, for the future of *THE JOURNAL* as a worthy part of the Institute's machinery.

We measure our success largely by the co-operative help of those who are beginning to realize in *THE JOURNAL* an accepted piece of Institute machinery. Our money comes largely from our advertisers. Our return to these advertisers lies in our increasing subscriptions.

It is with considerable pride that I report to you that in the first four months of the present year, outside of the Institute membership list, we have increased our subscription over fifty per cent of what we had placed in the budget as a rational increase. (*Applause.*)

I hope, as time goes on, and little bouquets are handed to the various people who work hard and faithfully for the Institute, that the little group which publishes *THE JOURNAL* will not be forgotten. I can say this because I feel a very small part of it myself. I am geographically considerably out of reach. I get the credit for this work, and possibly some blame too, for the things they do, but the credit is not due to me. There

is no harder working, no more efficient group, connected with the publication of any magazine anywhere than that which is producing *THE JOURNAL*, and recognition of those facts comes from outside of the profession, for, outside of the Institute, subscribers are coming to us who are interested in the things we have to publish.

I have little more to say. I feel we ought perhaps to fully appreciate that the monies that have been paid to *THE JOURNAL* by the Institute in the last two years and, as Mr. Waid has said about these funds, they are not at all in the nature of a donation, for the Institute is buying *THE JOURNAL* for its members. It buys it at half price, and when you consider that we have made a little profit, do not forget that it was made in spite of some conditions that were *not advantageous*.

I appeal to all of you to keep *THE JOURNAL* in mind and read it and to regard it as a permanent success and one of the most important things the American Institute of Architects has with which to accomplish its objects. (*Applause.*)

*THE PRESIDENT.* You have heard the report of the Directors of the Press. What do you wish to do with it? Are there any discussions?

*The report was accepted.*

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*Announcements were then made by the President, and also by the Secretary, concerning Convention luncheons; registration of delegates; meeting of the Education Committee; invitation of the Universal Portland Cement Company to visit the Buffington, Indiana, plant; invitation of the Underwriters Laboratory to visit the Laboratory; invitation to visit the Burnham Libraries of Architecture in the Art Institute, and items of lesser importance.*

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The Convention then adjourned until 2:00 P. M.

## June Seventh—Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order by President Kendall at 2:15 p. m.

*THE PRESIDENT.* The Chairman wishes to announce the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions. To this Committee all resolutions introducing new business should be delivered or sent.

Amendments to Constitution

*THE PRESIDENT.* We will take up at this time, if you please, action seriatim on items in the

Board's Report. With regard to amendments to the Constitution you will remember that these are largely matters of form to adjust our Constitution to the legal requirements of the State of New York under whose laws we are chartered. They do not alter in principle any part of the Constitution. Mr. Kohn will present them.

*MR. KOHN.* The Institute was chartered in the State of New York in 1857. At that time, in the statement of purposes of April 13, 1857, it

was stated that "The object of this Society is to elevate the Architectural profession as such, and to perfect its members practically and scientifically." Some years ago, I should imagine twenty or thirty years ago, that was modified in the first instance by a supplementary declaration and then about six years ago again supplemented by an addition of words so that our Constitution now reads as follows:

"The objects of this Institute shall be: To organize and unite in fellowship the Architects of the United States of America, to combine their efforts so as to promote the aesthetic, scientific, and practical efficiency of the profession, and to make the profession of ever-increasing service to society."

That was accepted by the Institute years ago but it needs formal adoption in such a way as to permit the officers to testify in a statement to the Supreme Court of the State of New York that they have modified their "objects" of 1857.

I now move the re-adoption of Article II of the Constitution as I read it.

*The motion was carried.*

MR. KOHN. The next item is the modification of Article IV, Section 1. We have always had as many officers and directors as fourteen, but the form as worded in the Constitution was not such as to comply with the law under which the Institute received its charter in 1857.

"Article IV. Trustees or Directors, Section 1. There shall be a Board of fourteen Trustees or Directors consisting of the President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and nine members.

"Section 2. The above officers shall be elected by ballot for a term of one year or until their successors are elected; the members for a term of three years or until their successors are elected."

Again, in order to enable the Board to have the Court in the State of New York confirm our Charter in its present form, I move the adoption of sections one and two of Article IV; and also the amendments to Articles VII, VIII, and X all as now printed in the Board's report. We have for years referred to our "Annual Convention." The amended law under which we are chartered speaks of an annual meeting or convention. We had better use the words "Convention or Annual Meeting" in our Constitution. So too, we have always spoken of our "Directors." Our original certificate of 1857 spoke of "Trustees," only seven. We have elected fourteen for years without amendment of the original certificate. We are simply proposing now to secure legal confirmation for these changes.

I move you the adoption of these amendments which in no way change the intent of our Constitution, but make it conform to the laws under which we are chartered.

THE SECRETARY. May I second that motion and make clear that Mr. Kohn is moving the substitution, for passage, of the amendments printed in the list of resolutions submitted by the Board which contain certain slight corrections and adjustments over the phraseology of the first notice distributed to the membership. There were one or two typographical errors, and a slight misunderstanding in the way Article VII was printed, all of which is corrected in the Board resolutions now moved for adoption by Mr. Kohn.

MR. WAID. If I understand it correctly, the adoption of these amendments by the Convention will have the effect of legalizing all business transacted by the Institute during the past years, and during the period we have elected more directors than the Charter authorized, which may be more or less technically illegal. In other words, this will have the effect of legalizing all business.

MR. KOHN. Mr. Waid's point is surely well taken. At the close of this "Annual Meeting," if you please, a resolution to approve of all of the acts of the Board of Directors and Trustees in the past would be quite in order so as to make them legal.

I move the adoption of these sections of the Constitution as printed in the Board of Directors' report.

*The motion was carried.*

MR. KOHN. I now offer this resolution:

*Resolved*, that the President and Secretary certify to the adoption of this amended Constitution and more particularly to the adoption of the declaration of object, Article II; and of Section 1 of Article IV; and that they make application to the Court in the State of New York for the approval of these changes from the original certificate of incorporation of 1857.

*The resolution was adopted.*

MR. KOHN. At the suggestion of Mr. Favrot, following Mr. Waid's point, I move that all acts of the Board of Directors or Trustees, since the number was changed, to the present day; and of the Conventions or Annual Meetings of the same years be herewith endorsed and approved by this annual meeting.

*The motion was carried.*

Charters Presented to Chapters

The President, with appropriate remarks, then presented charters of membership in the Institute to various Chapters.

The charters were received, with appropriate remarks, by representatives of the Chapters, as follows:

Central Illinois Chapter—Received by Mr. Herbert E. Hewitt.

Erie Chapter—Received by Mr. Karl E. Morrison.

St. Paul Chapter—Received by Mr. Thomas G. Holyoke.

South Georgia Chapter—Received for delivery by Mr. Arthur Neal Robinson (of the Georgia Chapter).

Scranton-Wilkes-Barre Chapter—Received for delivery by Mr. M. I. Kast (of the Southern Pennsylvania Chapter).

#### Membership Eligibility of Foreign Architects

THE SECRETARY. There are a few amendments to the By-Laws which may need brief discussion. The first one is:

*Resolved*, That Article 1, Section 1 of the By-Laws be amended by adding at the end of the present paragraph the words: "Foreign architects practicing within the territory of the Institute shall be eligible to membership."

The idea back of this is largely Canadian reciprocity. It is now possible for an American architect to be a member of some of the Canadian Societies, and it was the general desire of the Board to cooperate in a like friendly manner. It is not anticipated there will be a large membership of this class.

MR. POND. I would like to ask what chapter membership such foreign member would take? Would he have to be a member of a Chapter to be a member of the Institute now?

THE SECRETARY. The By-Laws provide that every member of the Institute be assigned to a Chapter, according either to his place of residence or chief place of business.

MR. HOLSMAN. The amendment states that foreign architects practicing within the territory of the Institute shall be eligible to membership. Does this mean they will continue to be eligible to membership after they cease active practice in the states? Suppose a man comes here and has one commission. Does that make him eligible, or does the amendment require a continuous practice in the United States?

THE SECRETARY. That question was discussed seriously by the Board. We felt the question would answer itself in individual cases, and that we could not make a general definition.

MR. HECKERT. I should like to ask if our "Declaration of Purpose" is affected by the amendment? It says in part: "To organize and unite in fellowship the Architects of the United States of America."

THE PRESIDENT. I believe an architect practicing here would be an architect in America, with reference to the Declaration of Purpose.

*The amendment was adopted.*

#### Dues on a Quarterly Basis

THE SECRETARY. I move that Article V, Section 2, be amended by changing the last sentence so it shall read:

The dues for the year of election shall be prorated on a quarterly basis, dues being paid for each full quarter after date of election.

*The amendment was adopted.*

#### Reduction of Reserve Fund Percentage

THE SECRETARY. I move that Article V, Section 5, be amended by changing the first sentence so it shall read:

Ten per cent of the annual income from initiation fees and dues, after deducting THE JOURNAL subscriptions, shall be set aside as a reserve fund.

The Board's idea in this is that the Reserve Fund, and the Endowment Fund which it has created, have reached such a size as to permit us to put aside a somewhat less amount each year, and to contribute that much more to each year's activities.

MR. WAID. I cannot entirely agree that the Endowment Fund has reached such proportions that it can be considered as ample, but we do need the dues for the support of current activities.

*The amendment was adopted.*

#### Ratification of Budget Calculation

THE SECRETARY. I move,

That the calculation of the Reserve Fund in the 1922 Budget according to the terms of amended Article V, Section 5, be hereby ratified and approved.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Report of the Committee on Survey of Institute Methods

THE SECRETARY. The next item is the report of the Special Committee on Survey of Institute Methods, by Mr. Wm. B. Ittner, Chairman.

MR. ITTNER. Before presenting this report, it might be well for me to briefly outline the reasons for it.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held in St. Louis on November 19, 1920, when we were struggling with the Annual Budget it became apparent that the revenues of the Institute were insufficient to cover the activities it had well in hand to say nothing of the activities that the Board felt were greatly needed for the advancement of the profession.

At this meeting I was quite vigorous in my statement that I thought there was some way

whereby the Institute could have all the money that it needed and could have all the membership that it needed, and I made a motion that a Committee on Survey of Institute Methods be appointed. Our President very graciously passed that buck to me and made me Chairman of the Committee on Survey of Institute Methods. (*Messrs. Edwin Bergstrom, Chas. A. Favrot, Harry I. Schenck, and D. Everett Waid were the other members.*) The Committee studied this problem and we are now able to present a report covering two very definite steps which, to our minds, are vital to the success of the Institute. The report is brief and perhaps I better read it verbatim, as follows:

The Committee, as I stated, was appointed to study the operations of the Institute and report thereon with recommendations and with especial reference to ways and means for producing a healthier relation between Income and Outgo.

The inquiry which your Committee has made into the affairs of the Institute leads to the conclusion that the primary ends sought to be accomplished by the Committee's appointment can be secured through altogether simple means. The two recommendations contained in this present report involve no change in Institute policy. They involve rather the adoption and application of generally accepted administrative procedures.

Your committee was appointed at a time not only of growing interest in Institute affairs, but at a time when it is possible to congratulate the Institute on a very full measure of progress in its administrative activity and effectiveness. The assets of the Institute are in improved condition. The form of all financial statements and reports have been revamped in such a way that a more intelligible picture of Institute affairs is presented. The membership through the activity of the local Chapters and under the leadership of Headquarters has shown a marked increase. And best of all the present business administration of the Institute has evinced the capacity for a satisfactory handling of an increasing load of responsibility. There is therefore every reason for optimism. We submit our recommendations not as relief measures, but as altogether logical steps forward in the life of a thoroughly successful enterprise.

Our present recommendations refer to two matters

1. The Membership.

2. The Financial Administration.

listed in what we take to be the order of their importance. But because it raises a point common to both recommendations, the necessity for long time planning, we will take up our second recommendation first.

**Financial Administration.** With the increasing size of the Institute's financial operations growing out of the larger membership and the widening of its activities the need for a longer look ahead in financial planning will become apparent. Some agency should be created to predetermine the desired balance as between Income and Expense, at least five years ahead, and then dispose of all the resources of the Institute so as to accomplish the result. The most obvious means to this end is the appointment by the Board of a Finance Committee of five members which shall be charged with the full responsibility under the Board for finan-

cial planning, and for the annual budgets, and for the development of plans which have for their object the increase in the Institute's capacity to meet the financial demands which growing responsibilities impose upon it. Such a Committee will report to the Board and its recommendations will require the approval of the Board. Through having its members appointed one a year for a five-year term it will be possible to obtain for this committee a reasonably continuous policy. It will relieve the Board of much preliminary work which it is really not in a position to perform very effectively. It is recommended that this Committee be an exception to other Institute Committees in that no effort be made to secure wide geographical distribution in its membership. Its membership should be so recruited as to make frequent meetings possible without expense to the Institute. While watching current financial operations the further function of the Committee might well find expression in the question "Where should the Institute be financially five years from now?"

**Membership.** It is recommended that the same five-year outlook be sought as to the Institute's membership. It is believed that if this is done the Institute will receive the predetermined annual increments in its membership without the waste inherent in intensive membership campaigns, and other more or less spasmodic efforts. It is as bad policy for the Institute to drift and thus to neglect the legitimate development of its membership as it would be to invite increased membership through any lowering of our standards. We believe a determinate policy is the only safe course. It can apparently be established statistically that there are over 10,000 men in the United States possessing, technically at any rate, the requirements for membership in the Institute. This number, of course, is constantly growing. For instance, over 200 are graduated out of the colleges into the architectural profession every year. Especially in view of this growth in the number of those practicing architecture it would seem to be conservative to plan tentatively to have in our membership five years from now 40 per cent of those meeting our specifications at the present time. If this is done we can not only decide on the total annual increase, but divide this increment into geographical quotas and so guard against unwarranted pressure for membership at any point. Assuming that this plan is adopted the membership would stand at fixed dates as follows:

	Oct. 1, 1921	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan. 1, 1923	Jan. 1, 1924	Jan. 1, 1925	Jan. 1, 1926	Jan. 1, 1927
	2276	2300	2525	2825	3175	3575	4000
Yearly increase provided for.	225	300	350	400	425		
Percentage increase .....	10	12	12	13	12		

Ten per cent annual increase is considered only normal in growing enterprises. A study of the rates of growth in technical and scientific bodies comparable to our own shows the proposed rate of growth well below the average. In the eleven months between November 5, 1920, and October 1, 1921, the membership rose from 1536 to 2276, an increase of 740 or at the rate of over 50 per cent annually.

The problem will be further simplified if we provide a Junior class to which graduates of recognized schools of architecture are eligible. Apparently the only objection which might be raised to this proposal is that in the public mind there might arise some



doubt as to the importance of this type of affiliation. If there is any substance to the contention that "Junior" would impose upon the public it can be largely met by providing (1) in some detail as to how the term Junior shall be used and (2) that before the Junior becomes 30 years of age he shall change his grade of affiliation or withdraw.

From an Institute standpoint it seems unfortunate to allow these graduate students to drift away before they are definitely affiliated with the national organization of their profession. Through the accession of these young men just entering the profession seems to be the most logical way for the Institute to obtain its growth.

This whole proposal as to membership seems altogether conservative. It substitutes positive action for a policy either of drifting or of its opposite, over-exertion.

Now, Gentlemen, to bring these recommendations into effect, we have prepared and submitted to the Board of Directors and have had approved two amendments, with the machinery of the Institute in order to set this thing in motion.

The first one has to do with finances:

Add to Section 1, of Article XII, a Standing Committee to be known as "The Finance Committee."

Add to Section 3 of Article XII the following paragraph:

"The Finance Committee shall be appointed by the President, and shall consist of a membership of five, including the Chairman. The term of office of one member of the Committee shall expire at the end of each annual Institute meeting. The Committee shall hold regular meetings, at intervals fixed by itself, for the performance of its functions. In general the Committee is charged with the responsibility of developing a continuous financial program for the Institute; and the periodic presentation of the same to the Board of Directors, in such form that the financial status, operations, and future growth of the Institute may be visualized to the Membership at large. The Committee is further instructed to submit drafts of annual budgets at the proper time to the Board of Directors and to make recommendations which, in its judgment, are for the welfare of the Institute and the profession."

I place that before you for your consideration, and suggest its adoption.

*The amendment was adopted.*

MR. ITTNER (continuing). Resolution No. 15 concerns the Junior Class. I would like to talk about this because it appeals to me as one of the most forward steps the Institute can take, but I will withhold further remarks and will read these proposed amendments:

Insert the following Article III to follow present Article II, and renumber the remaining articles:

Proposed Article III—Juniors.

Section 1. General Conditions.

Any graduate in architecture of a school recognized by the Institute is eligible as a Junior upon submission of proof of his graduation, provided application is made within one year of graduation.

The Junior affiliation shall expire automatically when the Junior reaches the age of thirty, unless previously terminated by the advancement of the Junior to Membership or Chapter Associateship, or by his resignation, or by the Board of Directors for any cause it may deem sufficient.

In his application the Junior shall agree to be bound by the disciplinary rules of the American Institute of Architects, and it shall be competent for the disciplinary committees to consider and dispose of any change of unprofessional conduct made against a Junior under the established disciplinary procedure of the Institute.

Section 2. Application.

Every person desiring to be admitted as a Junior shall submit his application to the Board of Directors, upon a form authorized by the Board. The annual dues of \$5, or a pro rata portion thereof on a quarterly basis must accompany the application.

Section 3. Mode of Election.

When an application, in proper form, is received by the Secretary of the Institute the applicant shall be declared elected a Junior and the membership of the Institute shall be notified accordingly.

Section 4. Privileges.

Juniors shall receive the Journal of the Institute as part of their annual dues. They shall also receive the Proceedings of Conventions and such other Institute documents as the Board may direct. A Junior may use after his name the unabbreviated affix "Junior, American Institute of Architects."

A Junior shall not be a corporate member of the Institute, nor shall he have any interest in or claim against the property of the American Institute of Architects, nor be entitled to vote in any Convention of the Institute except on the sense of the meeting. He shall not be entitled solely on account of his Juniorship to claim affiliation with any Institute Chapter except that he shall have the privilege of attending meetings. He shall not exercise any privileges granted to Members in these By-Laws, except those specifically granted to him.

Section V. Nomenclature.

Juniors shall be designated by the affix "Junior, American Institute of Architects," which affix shall not be used in abbreviated form.

Present Article IV, Section 2, Discipline.

Add a paragraph to this section reading as follows:

The disciplinary procedure set forth in this section shall apply in principle to Juniors with the exception of the fourth paragraph, which has no application to Juniors inasmuch as they have no relationship with the Chapters and are not amenable to Chapter disciplinary action.

Present Article IV, Section 3, Resignations.

Add a paragraph to this section, reading:

The resignation of a Junior shall be submitted to the Board of Directors. Its submission shall not relieve the Junior of any obligation to the Institute, or vitiate any disciplinary action pending against him.

Present Article IV, Section 6, Re-election.

Add a paragraph to this section, reading:

No Junior whose connection with the Institute has been terminated shall be eligible for re-election as a Junior.

Present Article V, Section 1, Initiation Fee.

Add a paragraph to this section, reading:

There shall be no initiation fee for Juniors.

Present Article V, Section 2, Annual Dues.

Insert at the proper place:

The annual dues of a Junior shall be Five Dollars, of which \$2.50 shall be for one year's subscription to THE JOURNAL.

Present Article V, Section 4, Penalty for Non-payment.

Insert the words "Or Juniors" after "Members" in the first and last sentences of this section.

Present Article V, Section 5, Reserve Fund.

In the second sentence insert after the word "dues" the words "except of Juniors."

MR. MORRIS. Under Section 3, Mode of Election: As I understand it when an application in the proper form is received by the Secretary of the Institute the applicant shall be declared elected a Junior and the membership of the Institute shall be notified accordingly. Is there no option given to the Institute to reject an application?

MR. ITTNER. The suggestion was made by the Board that we try to arrange their entrance into the Institute so that it will take place with their graduation or just prior to their graduation. I think these things are detail matters to be worked out later by the machinery of the Institute. However, if we could, on the certification of the Dean, arrange to present these juniorships prior to their graduation, at a time when it is definitely known that these men were going to be graduates, say a month previous, I think it would be desirable. I think that the psychological effect such a presentation would have on that body of men would be wonderful.

We are inviting these young men, on the threshold of their profession, to come and join with us and obtain the benefits of such association. The very fact that they have successfully completed the prescribed course of study and deserve their graduation certificate is enough for us.

MR. MORRIS. Does the machinery of the Institute establish which of these schools will be recognized?

THE PRESIDENT. We have a list of schools which are recognized by the American Institute of Architects. I suppose that would cover your question.

MR. LITCHFIELD. May a person who is not a graduate of an architectural school be eligible for Junior membership?

MR. ITTNER. It is possible there might be from time to time such men who are eligible for membership. They might not be graduates and I can see no reason why their membership could not be determined by a recommendation from the employer or by members of this body. Heretofore, our membership has not been recruited from the ranks of the Universities. Many of our most successful men are men who received no architectural education other than that obtained through office contact, but now we have many recognized schools and the ranks of the profes-

sion are being recruited from the architectural schools.

Now, if we admit these two hundred graduate students we will have our increase of ten per cent; they will automatically come in, and I venture the assertion that ninety per cent will stay in. The engineering societies have found this an eminently successful move and it is in operation in all of the recognized engineering schools.

MR. LITCHFIELD. I am heartily in favor of this, but I would like to see if it is flexible enough.

MR. ITTNER. I am not presenting this as a complete detailed plan. It is simply the basis upon which to establish such a class.

THE PRESIDENT. May the Chair make an explanation to Mr. Litchfield, and to the Convention, that these men, of whom he speaks, are already provided for in our Associateship class. They may come into the Institute as Associates.

MR. LOTT. It might possibly be that a prospective Junior, intending to graduate from one of these schools, would slip up some how or other and not get his diploma. If this proposal was made a hard and fast rule it would not apply to men of that kind. It looks to me as though the one-year period ought to be extended.

MR. H. E. HEWITT. Another point in connection with that paragraph under Section 1. It states that any graduate in architecture of a school recognized by the Institute is eligible as a Junior upon submission of proof of his graduation, provided application is made within one year of graduation.

I do not see why there should be a limit. I would like to ask why the limitation is put in at all.

MR. ITTNER. I do not know that there should be any limitation. I had in mind that it would work out like this, that the Dean of the school would call the senior class together sometime and give them a talk on the profession. Then he might suggest and present the matter of becoming a Junior of the American Institute of Architects. It is my idea that every member of the class would avail himself of the Junior privilege, and would leave the College as a Junior of the American Institute of Architects. We have not gone into all these ramifications, and I can not say just what can or can not be done. The thing to do now, the thing before us, is to place the Institute in a position where it can offer the opportunity to these young men. Let us leave some of the details to be worked out by means of our experience in the operation of the plan.

MR. TRIMBLE. Section 4 provides that a Junior shall not be a corporate member of the In-

stitute, nor shall he have any interest in or claim against the property of the American Institute of Architects, nor be entitled to vote in any Convention of the Institute except on the sense of the meeting. He shall not be entitled solely on account of his Juniorship to claim affiliation with any Institute Chapter except that he shall have the privilege of attending meetings. He shall not exercise any privilege granted to Members in these By-Laws, except those specifically granted to him.

It seems to me that inasmuch as the life of the Institute is the Chapter that any Junior should be automatically assigned to the Chapter in whose territory he resides.

MR. ITTNER. The difficulty is that nearly every one of them will roam around the country working for this architect and that architect. He will have no permanent residence for a number of years. Now, it is suggested that along with the certificate there be furnished a card—not a union card—(*Laughter*), and that a Junior coming into Chicago, for instance, would be privileged to visit any architect. The architect would be influenced by the card to some extent. It would create an interest at once. Then, if the architect could not place him he might be of assistance in helping the Junior to find a place.

We want this young man to feel he is a part of the national body and we want him to know all about it. He gets all the printed matter. He has been educated in the profession on the practical side. We want to know where he lives. He will be in touch with the Octagon office. We want to know all about him, and when the proper time comes he will drop into a chapter and take out full membership in the Institute.

MR. NOLAN. There are about forty schools of architecture and my own feeling is that the Junior class ought to be open to all the schools. There has been made some reference to accredited schools, some thirteen in number. My own opinion is that the class proposed should be thrown open to all the schools.

MR. VAN PELT. I am very greatly in sympathy with this resolution. I know, through my close association with younger men, how important it is to build up their interest in the Institute. I realize the difficulties that may ensue from the limitation of one year. These students usually graduate in the Spring and then some of them may go abroad; others find some impediment at the time for taking out the Juniorship here suggested. Therefore it has been proposed that we eliminate the words "provided application is made within one year of graduation."

There is another point, which is that no recognition is made of students who take a special course. It is a fact that the older men who are admitted to the courses in architecture, usually about twenty-five years of age, because of previous training as special students do the best work, very often, of the upper classes. That is true at Pennsylvania, where I was at one time, and true at Columbia. I think these special students who should be provided for along with the actual graduates of the four-year courses.

I am therefore going to offer as a motion this amendment—that after the words "any graduate in architecture" be added "or student holding the certificate of his institution showing that he has satisfactorily completed a two-year course of a school recognized by the Institute"; also add the words "or of the two-year special course"; and eliminate "provided application is made within one year of graduation."

*The motion was seconded.*

MR. WHITMEYER. We have overlooked the number of men who graduated two and three years ago. If we are graduating from our schools 200 a year we ought to have one thousand or twelve hundred now that are eligible. I think it would be wise to strike out the one-year limitation on account of these men.

THE PRESIDENT. The question now is on the amendment to the amendment.

MR. BUTLER. While I think the one-year limitation should not prevail I think we will lose a great incentive if we do not have a limit. In my experience with the young graduate you must be able to offer something that will attract him. You can go to him and say, "If you make your application within eighteen months, or two years, you can come in for two dollars and a half," and you will get him. After nine or ten years I don't believe you will. I think for that reason it might be preferable to have a limit and amend that to two years. Keep a time limit.

MR. WHITMEYER. I would like to speak on the proposition to include the special students. I do not know what other institutions provide, but I know at Cornell a special student may come in to the course and take almost any work for which he is qualified or prepared and pursue that for two years and obtain a certificate. This certificate is little more than a typewritten statement or a very simply printed statement to the effect that he has pursued two years of work in the institution satisfactorily and it says nothing about his attainments other than that.

Special students frequently—and in fact usually—spend two years in free-hand drawing

and architectural designing. They are fairly qualified draftsmen before they enter, in fact they must be, and they come in to perfect themselves in architectural design. Many go out without any knowledge whatsoever of scientific construction, and it seems to me these men should not be included with the graduates.

There is a slight discrepancy between the resolution and the amendments offered from the floor, which provides that candidates shall be eligible if the application is made within two years after graduation, and at the same time includes the special students. That should be changed because special students do not graduate.

MR. ITTNER. Of course the special student idea is a new phase. Personally, I am delighted with the splendid spirit in which these resolutions are being received. It seems to me we might safeguard this by saying "a special student may be admitted on the recommendation of the Dean." I think we could safely put the proposition up to the Dean of the architectural school. If he had a young man whom he felt was particularly fitted without his graduation certificate, I, for one, would be perfectly willing to accept him as a Junior.

MR. VAN PELT. I shall be glad to qualify my amendment to that effect.

MR. LOTT. Since we do not draw the line so sharply on our active members, why be so tight upon Juniors? These young men are quite ripe in their early years, and to limit their department of action at once might be regrettable later. Why close the doors? I am for a liberal view in this whole matter, both as to those to be admitted and the time of application.

MR. MYRON HUNT. I suggest that if a man fails within two years to become a Junior he may still be eligible for Associateship. It certainly would not be of benefit to the Chapters, or to the treasuries of the Chapters, to establish at large a class whose dues would go to the Institute and not to the Chapters, especially if graduates might exercise the privilege of joining such a class until 30 years of age. There seems to be no incentive for a man to jump from the proposed Junior class to full membership. The Associate class is not an intermediate stage. I want to suggest a situation which might arise, where in a small Chapter there are four or five men who would have been eligible as Associates and would have helped the treasury of that Chapter, who become Juniors instead of Associates. Their dues go to the Institute and cripple the Chapter to just that extent.

MR. BARBER. It seems to me from the re-

marks that have been made that the Convention is heartily in sympathy with the principle involved. Various suggestions have been made as to detail that can be worked out. I rise for information, to ask if it would be possible for this Convention to accept in principle this Junior class proposal, leaving the details to be worked out by a committee and turned over to the Board of Directors? I make this in the form of a motion.

THE PRESIDENT. We are considering the adoption of By-Law amendments. It would be entirely possible to pass a motion creating a Junior class, relegating to the Board of Directors the conditions under which that class should be elected. The Convention is evidently strongly in sympathy with the creation of a class of Juniors. I would like to say just one word about it, as my personal opinion.

It is an attempt to reach the young man graduating into the practice of architecture either as a draftsman or ultimately as a professional architect, and while he is in the impressionable stage to impress upon his mind the Institute as the ultimate goal of the man. Therefore, upon his graduation there will be presented to him this opportunity. He will then from his very beginning in architectural life have before him the doings of the Institute, the ideals and standards of the Institute, and a means of personal acquaintance with Institute membership. I am not so sure that it is not worthwhile to limit the time of application in order that while he is in this impressionable stage he may receive the opportunity and take advantage of it. After he gets out he is likely to be busy, and he may not be so abundantly fixed in funds that he will readily pay the \$5.00 dues required.

MR. KOHN. In order to speed up I am going to suggest a series of principles. I move that it is the sense of the meeting that we favor the establishment of a class of Juniors which shall be incorporated in the By-Laws by the Board of Directors by means of the necessary amendments. In making this motion I hope it is understood, as Mr. Ittner has explained, that Juniors are not to be members of the Institute—they are to be affiliated as Juniors.

The point made by Mr. Hunt may be answered by saying that probably no man will continue until the age of thirty as a Junior—he will want to be able to say he is an Associate or Member of the "American Institute of Architects."

MR. ITTNER. I approve that.

THE PRESIDENT. The question now is upon the sense of the meeting as stated by Mr. Kohn. Are you ready for the question?

*The motion was carried.*



MR. KOHN. I now move it is the sense of the meeting that application for such affiliation as a Junior must be made within two years of graduation or departure from college, as the case may be.

*The motion was carried.*

MR. KOHN. I think Mr. Van Pelt made one other point with regard to special students certified by their Dean. I move you that it is the sense of the meeting that men who have pursued a special course in college and who are certified to by their Dean or Faculty, also be admitted under the same terms as Juniors.

*The motion was carried.*

MR. KOHN. I now move the adoption of the amendments proposed, subject to modification by the incoming Board of Directors to agree with the sense of the meeting as expressed by the last three votes.

THE PRESIDENT. We have Mr. Van Pelt's amendment before the house.

MR. VAN PELT. I will withdraw that with the consent of the seconder.

MR. HOLSMAN. I do not understand the first sentence in Section 4, "Juniors shall receive the JOURNAL of the Institute as part of their annual dues." I would like to ask if it is the intention not to send the JOURNAL if the dues are not paid?

MR. KOHN. Mr. Russell calls attention to the fact it might be well to let that provision be edited by the Board of Directors. I think its intention is that \$2.50 of the dues shall be for a subscription to the JOURNAL.

MR. HOLSMAN. I would like to ask another question. In nomenclature, Section V, "Juniors shall be designated by the affix 'Junior,' American Institute of Architects." Does the word "affix" refer to all three words or to the word "Junior"?

MR. BARBER. I suggest the words "of the" be put after the word "Junior."

THE PRESIDENT. The pending motion now is that these amendments to the By-Laws be adopted subject to the expressions of the sense of the meeting which have been voted, the corrections to be made by the Board of Directors.

*The motion was carried.*

MR. BOYD. I now move the acceptance of the committee's report as modified, with the thanks of the Convention.

THE PRESIDENT. There is one point I wish to make which is in emphasis of the remarks made in the President's address this morning. We have asked many members of our committees to serve at great personal inconvenience and often at their own expense. I would like to say that the chairman of this committee has been most gener-

ous in his contributions towards the expense of employing experts in studying these problems, and our vote of thanks may be in recognition thereof; it will not by any means pay the bills.

The question is on the adoption of the report as modified and an expression of the thanks of the Convention to the committee.

*The motion was carried.*

### Fellowships

THE PRESIDENT. The next report is on Fellowship Procedure.

THE SECRETARY. The report is embodied in Resolution 9, which reads as follows:

Amend Article II, Section 1, to read:

Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects is conferred upon a member who is a citizen of the United States who, in the opinion of an authorized Jury of Fellows, shall have notably contributed to the advancement of the Profession in design, construction, literature, education or public service.

The above Jury shall be composed of six Fellows appointed by the President, who shall make six appointments for the first year with varying terms, and two appointments each succeeding year.

The name of each candidate selected by the Jury, after having been submitted to the members of the Chapter of which he is a member, and to all Members and Fellows of the Institute, shall be submitted to the Convention following the nominations, for election, as provided in Section 2 of the Article.

The Jury shall formulate rules for its procedure subject to the approval of the Board.

*The amendments were adopted.*

### RECTIFICATION OF AMENDMENTS

MR. KOHN. I understand that all amendments to the By-Laws and Constitution as a matter of form shall be rectified by the Board if such amendments are found to be inconsistent with the Constitution or By-Laws. I make that in the form of a motion.

*The motion was carried.*

\*Amendments to Canons of Ethics and Circular of Advice

THE SECRETARY. We have covered the items specified for the afternoon. There are one or two other proposed amendments to ethical documents that it seems to me might appropriately be taken up at this time. I refer to Resolutions 7 and 8, regarding the Canons of Ethics, and the Circular of Advice.

With your approval I move that Canon 11 of the Canons of Ethics, which reads as follows: "To compete knowingly with a fellow architect for employment on the basis of professional charges" be struck out, and that there be added to Para-

\*The action on this matter was reconsidered. See afternoon session, June 9th.

graph 4 of the Circular of Advice, entitled "On the Architect's Charges," a second paragraph to read as follows:

"To compete knowingly with a fellow architect for employment on a basis of professional charges is inconsistent with the spirit of this code, and belittles the profession in the eyes of the public. An architect should take reasonable steps to ascertain if other architects are also under consideration, and in no event should he depart from his own or any general standard of charges for the purpose of underbidding some competitor."

MR. GREEN. There are three words in this resolution which are letting down the bars in a manner which the Institute will probably regret. The three words to which I refer are "from his own" in the second sentence of the amendment. It is a known fact that there are some architects, members of this Institute, who are charging as low as 2%, whereas the Institute recommends as a proper charge, 6%. Members of the Texas Chapter have for the past two years made a very strong effort to assure the members of our Chapter that all architects in Texas who are worthy would be taken into the Chapter. That we have succeeded is due to the fact mentioned, and we have succeeded for our membership has been increased two and one-half times, and we now number a little over seventy members. We did this with the idea that in bringing new members into the Chapter we could gradually impress upon them the fact that a charge of two or two and one-half per cent was not a proper charge. I realize that to some extent this question is loaded with dynamite and the Board of Directors at previous conventions have very wisely tried to avoid proposing laws making the schedule mandatory, that might have brought us trouble in the future. But it seems to me that when you throw down the bars to the extent that you would allow a member of this Institute the privilege of charging any price that might suit him that you are practically eliminating any control either moral or otherwise in regard to the fee.

I do not wish to make a motion to strike out the words "from his own" unless there is discussion which would indicate there are other members who feel somewhat as I do. I personally think the words "from his own" should be eliminated from the resolution.

MR. LITCHFIELD. Can we have a statement as to the reasons for its presentation to the Convention?

THE PRESIDENT. The Chair can make certain explanations with regard to it. In the first place, there is no mandatory rate of commission—

a member of the Institute is free to charge any commission he sees fit. All the Institute has so far done, or that it may properly do under the legal restriction under which it must operate, is to state what is a proper fee.

With regard to the immediate cause for this amendment, I would like to state conditions in a few instances which made the Board feel some statement of this kind was necessary. For example in the city of New York there is a certain class of buildings known as loft buildings. The practice there is to charge for these buildings, which involve large duplication of parts and a small amount of designing skill, a rate of 4%. Let us, for instance, suppose that I am asked to design a building of that class in the city of New York. I am asked what will be my price for doing that work. I ask the owners if they are going to ask any other man's price. Yes, I am told, they are going to ask Mr. Kohn what his charge will be. I am forbidden by the present code to underbid or compete in price. I happen to know that the practice in New York is 4%. I may say my practice in Boston is 6%. Mr. Kohn quotes his price and states that it is the usual charge, 4%. Is he underbidding me? Must he raise his commission to 6%? In another class of building, the office building, I am told it is a very common thing in certain of our large cities to take that class of work, which involves a very large expenditure, at the rate of 5%. This is found to be a perfectly satisfactory compensation to the architect. If two architects are asked what their charge is, shall the one accustomed to charging 5% say, "I would charge you 5%, but if Smith is going to bid I shall have to ask you 6%"? If the charges are four and six per cent respectively, must I go to the trustees of the institution and say, "I am going to charge you 7½% because Mr. Smith, or whatever his name is, will charge you 7½%." The trustees say, "The last work you did for us was at 6%. Why this raise?" Must I be obliged to say, "Because I must not compete in price."

What would the owner think in such a case? Such cases as these led to this amendment.

MR. BRIGHT. It seems to me the first sentence covers the matter quite fully. I make a motion to omit the last sentence, reading: "An architect should take reasonable steps to ascertain if other architects are also under consideration, and in no event should he depart from his own or any general standard of charges for the purpose of underbidding some competitor."

MR. LITCHFIELD. I agree with Mr. Bright in his criticism. At the same time the last

sentence has merit in that it reiterates the unprofessional character of underbidding. It seems to me the whole resolution would be much improved if the first half of the last sentence were stricken out, "An architect should take reasonable steps to ascertain if other architects are also under consideration"; thus leaving it, "In no event should he depart from his own or any general standard of charges for the purpose of underbidding some competitor."

MR. MORRIS. I think the gentleman's point is well taken, in his suggestion that the second sentence of the paragraph be removed. I think that that sentence was probably included in this resolution because a case came before the Committee on Practice which seemed to require something of the sort. The intent of the entire paragraph is contained in the first sentence.

MR. LITCHFIELD. In what respect does the clause differ with the second half stricken out from Canon 11 which we are amending?

THE SECRETARY. The clause which we are proposing to omit as a canon is, "To compete knowingly with a fellow architect for employment on the basis of professional charges." That is a brief statement, in the form all the Canons are written. It has simply been enlarged for insertion in the Circular of Advice.

THE PRESIDENT. The question is now on the adoption of the amendment, which involves striking out Canon 11, and adding to the Circular of Advice the paragraph suggested by the Board.

MR. HECKERT. I move that the comma following the word "code" in the third line, second paragraph of Resolution 7, be changed to a period and that the following be eliminated—"and belittles the profession in the eyes of the public."

MR. HOLSMAN. It seems to me that this is

still ambiguous and unenforceable, "To compete knowingly with a fellow architect for employment on the basis of professional charges." We all know it occurs all the time, knowingly, as the President has pointed out, if for no other reason than because the rates differ in different localities, and for different services in the eyes of competitors, because we are all competitors after all. One man offers more service than another, he does not say how much his services are, he cannot, but he charges more or less. I do not like to prolong this discussion, but I think I see a way of clearing this up.

I suggest the following amendment—"To compete knowingly with a fellow architect for employment by lowering professional charges is inconsistent with the spirit of this Circular, by implying a lowering of the standard of service."

THE PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the amendment as it now stands.

*\*The amendment was adopted.*

Proposed resolutions concerning the work of the International Association of Rotary Clubs; of greeting to the Convention of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers; and the preservation of the Fine Arts Building were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Greetings from the South Georgia Chapter

THE SECRETARY. I have a telegram from Mr. William B. Clark of Savannah, reading—

"South Georgia, the Baby Chapter, sends best wishes to the Convention." (*Applause.*)

*The Convention thereupon adjourned until 8:30 p. m.*

*\*The action on this matter was reconsidered. See afternoon session, June 9th.*

## June Seventh—Evening Session

The Convention reassembled at 8:30 p. m., the Second Vice-President, Mr. Robert D. Kohn, presiding.

THE CHAIRMAN. There are subjects of considerable interest that may tend to extensive departure in the matter of discussion, but your chairman will attempt to the best of his ability to keep the speakers within the limited time and will restrict himself in the same way, so that we will

get through, I hope, in one hour and ten minutes. We will set that as our purpose at any rate.

The first subject is the work of the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award. We are fortunate in having here the Chairman of that Citizens' Committee to speak on this subject. I am very pleased to introduce Mr. T. E. Donnelley, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award. (*Applause.*)

### The Landis Award

*Address of Mr. Thomas E. Donnelley*

I understand the subject of the meeting tonight is industrial relations. I am afraid I cannot add anything to that subject unless I make a very plain statement of what we are trying to do in Chicago and give you that as a sort of source material, which is one of

the modern methods of studying complicated questions.

I do not think it is necessary for me to tell you what the conditions in the building trades of Chicago have been. In Chicago for the last five or ten years the sit-

uation was such that through the combinations of labor and contractors, the combinations of contractors, the combinations of material men, the limitations of materials, the wasteful practices of union rules, the sympathetic and jurisdictional strikes and the attendant graft, building costs became so large that business could not afford to build, the rich would not, and it was beyond the hope of the ordinary man in industry to own his own home.

A year ago this May the contractors, desiring to revive the building industry, attempted to reduce the scale from \$1.25 to \$1.00 an hour. This resulted in a strike of some six weeks. To affect a settlement the unions suggested arbitration, which was finally accepted. They suggested the name of Judge Landis, who was also accepted. I think the contractors and the business public looked upon the selection askance. Judge Landis is a man of wide human interest and sympathy and they thought he might be liable to give the best of a bargain to the working man. Judge Landis, however, performed a very remarkable piece of work in his decision.

I understand there is an article in the paper called "The New Republic," a publication I never read, which says that Judge Landis exceeded his authority when he went into the question of conditions. The man who wrote that article could not have read the arbitration agreement, because in that agreement the Judge was not only to fix the wage scale, but also to fix the conditions and thus eliminate the factors which had been so serious a burden to the building industry of Chicago. We had built up here in Chicago, through years of unholy alliances and crookedness, conditions of which even the better unions themselves were ashamed. The union leaders and contractors and the public were all anxious to get a clean slate and a fresh start.

I want to emphasize the fact that Judge Landis had authority to go into conditions. He very soon saw a reduction of 20 per cent in wages would make only a difference of about 5 per cent in the cost of building. What was keeping the cost of building up was the combinations, the sympathetic and jurisdictional strikes, and graft. He accepted the fact that the building industry in Chicago had been a monopoly, the contract as signed intended to keep it as a monopoly, and his idea was to surround that monopoly with such guarantees to the public that there would be a square deal. My opinion is that the award was as just and fair as you could expect in the rough and tumble of a labor arbitration.

The arbitrator not only set the wage scale of those twenty-five or thirty trades which had agreed to arbitrate, but he also made a scale which would be a fair scale if the other unions had been in the arbitration, because the scale of each union in the industry had to be treated in relation to the whole. You could not expect one trade to get an advantage over another trade simply by refusing to be a party to the arbitration.

The carpenters were not members of the arbitration agreement, they said their rules forbade it, but it was agreed between the carpenters and contractors that when the decision was handed down, the decision would be the basis for negotiation.

The carpenters were awarded \$1.00 an hour, previously getting \$1.25. After long negotiations the contractors were told to sign their names on the bottom of a blank sheet of paper, and they, the carpenters, would write above it their own rate and terms. I am glad

to say, the carpenters and contractors realized that they had a public service to perform, and that if they accepted the \$1.25 rate they could not expect the masons, steam-fitters, and all the other trades that had accepted this award in good faith to be penalized by observing it. Consequently the contractors decided to put on open shop carpenters. They collected about \$125,000 and finally found they had a job too big for them. They presented the situation to the business associations and showed that this was a challenge to the citizenship of Chicago. Were we going to continue to be in the grasp of a lot of criminal labor leaders, or did we have enough red blood in Chicago to free ourselves of this domination?

A committee was appointed, of which I happened to be a member. We canvassed the situation with the purpose in view of cleaning it up. In our talks to certain industrial and financial leaders we found the citizens of Chicago were not interested in the fight between the carpenters and contractors, if it was simply a fight for settlement. That meant no matter what the settlement was, the carpenters would still be in control of the industry and in three or four years the conditions would be as bad as now. What the carpenters were refused this year, would be demanded the next year, and this the contractors, remembering the expenses of the strike, would give in without a struggle. But we did find that if this was to be a fight to clean up Chicago and give its citizens a permanent, sensible peace in the building industry the fight would be backed to the limit.

On the strength of this information, we went back to the contractors, and said we would undertake to organize a Citizens' Committee, and raise the money if they would agree to the following conditions:

That those unions that went along with the Landis Award would be supported; that in those trades, however, which refused to accept the Landis Award, workmen would be put to work who were willing to work under the terms of the Landis Award, when they were put on they would stay on—there would be an open shop condition for good, and that there would be no settlement with the union officers—that the only way union men could come back to work was to sign individual agreements, and that at least 50 per cent of the men on the job should always be non-union.

On this basis one Friday night at twelve o'clock invitations were mailed to 250 leaders in industry, finance and the professions, to join a Citizens' Committee. By twelve o'clock the next day we had over 150 telephone acceptances. The committee as now constituted consists of 169 people. We organized, incorporated and started out to raise three million dollars. Our principles were those we had laid down with the contractors: we were to support those unions that had gone along; those unions that did not go along were to be put on the open shop basis and continued on the open shop basis.

We inherited the strike of the carpenters. There were at that time eight other unions not living up to the Landis Award. In each case the committee spent anywhere from three weeks to six months negotiating with the leaders of these unions, trying to persuade them to accept the Landis award. They were told very plainly that failure to do so would mean putting on non-union men and that once non-union men were put on they would have to stay. We even brought the national presidents here, trying to influence the locals to live up to their agreements. We gave the unions every chance to come in and be good. The only one that came in was the plasterers, the rest refused.



The Executive Committee of this Citizens' Committee is made up of eight people, five of whom are manufacturers, running non-union shops, one a merchant with his establishment entirely non-union, another a banker, and the eighth a retired Board of Trade operator.

In making up this committee we realized we were throwing ourselves open to criticism, because the majority of its members were openly anti-union, but we knew the time would come when there would be danger of losing the fight by a too generous settlement. It was easy enough to win a battle but not so easy to win the war, and still more difficult after you had won the war to make the terms of peace such that you would not have a recurrence of that war within the next generation. So we purposely made up this committee of men who had been in the union fighting game for years and had thought it out to its finality.

It has been claimed this was a movement to put Chicago on the open shop basis. It is no such thing. We on that committee realize we have a public trust and we would no more let our personal ideas influence the work of this committee than we would think of using the money which has been subscribed so liberally to carry on. But we did feel when we promised the citizens of Chicago we were going to deliver them a permanent peace it was necessary to see that in the final settlement terms of permanent peace could be guaranteed.

I suppose you are wondering what we are spending all this money for. In the first place we are importing men—we have imported 12,000. We are guarding men on the job. We have had as many as 600 guards protecting the men on the job and in their homes, and we insure the work against vandalism, explosions, etc. Of course we have other large expenses and we have a large overhead operating expense of our offices.

We started out with the idea we were going to try to clean up an industrial situation, but we very soon found we had instead of an industrial situation a criminal one. Instead of fighting a lot of labor leaders we found we were fighting a camorra of criminals. Mr. Mader, President of the Building Trades Council, is an ex-convict; Mr. Walsh, the head of the Sheet Metal Workers, is a double murderer; Mr. Tim Murphy has been convicted of robbing the United States mail and is now sentenced to Leavenworth—we can go down the list and name man after man engineering this fight against us of that type of character.

Today we have 20 unions working with us and we are backing them up 100 per cent. We have 12 unions on the open-shop basis. The reason the leaders of these unions are fighting to retain their grip on the situation is because they realize if the Landis Award is put over they will lose their opportunity of calling jurisdictional strikes, and therefore lose their power of extorting this tremendous graft that has amounted to hundreds of thousands, yes millions of dollars a year.

We have had a good deal of bombing—even the contractors have had their homes bombed. Of course the buildings bombed are all covered by insurance and we have had men slugged, and we have had men shot; fortunately not killed.

Just recently the terrorism came to a head by the killing of two policemen. The situation in Chicago had gotten to a place where the criminals who had indicted themselves into the unions and got possession of them by strongarm methods, thought that through the supposed political influence of the labor vote the police, the State's Attorney, the judges, and even the jurors

were afraid to convict them, and I am sorry to say the history of the last four or five years in Chicago proves that this was so. They thought they had absolute control of this city, and they had no more compunction of shooting those policemen than you or I would have of walking into that room and ordering supper. As a result of the popular indignation we obtained one thousand more police, \$100,000 more for prosecuting attorneys, eight more judges sent to the criminal court, and while we had no intention of cleaning up a criminal situation, we are now in a position where we can promise to the city that a crime committed in the name of labor unionism will be prosecuted just as any other crime. (Applause.)

I suppose you gentlemen want to know how far we have gotten. Unfortunately we are in the biggest building boom Chicago has ever had. A year ago building was in the doldrums. Last month was the biggest month for building permits Chicago has ever had—this month will exceed May by a good many million dollars. It has been very embarrassing to fight a fight when every man laid off is immediately employed by somebody else. We are operating under the Landis Award about 60 per cent in money value of the jobs in the city. If anybody a year ago had said we would now have building going on in Chicago where twenty unions were working peaceably, with twelve other trades on the open-shop basis, you would have thought him a dreamer, but that is the situation. We have not had a strike in Chicago for eight months of any kind whatsoever. (Applause.) To the best of our knowledge no graft has been paid in Chicago for the last eight months, and I believe when we get a little further on and these outlying buildings, which we cannot control, are finished for the winter the individual members of these outlawed unions will break away from their officers and sign up with the committee.

Our control has been almost entirely through the architects and without the architects we could not have done anything.

The architects in Chicago stood behind this committee almost to the man. We asked them to confine their bids and their contracts to the contractors signed up to our committee. For four months we couldn't get a plumber in this town to operate on open-shop basis until the architects withheld their work and about thirty of the plumbers came over to our side. These plumbers now are having less trouble in getting men than the union plumbers.

In the last two or three days there has been appearing in the papers articles that the American Federation of Labor will compel these twelve unions to accept the Landis Award. We hope they will, but that does not settle the question at all. We told every one of these unions they had broken their agreements, and judging upon their past actions we do not trust them, that we would never again make a contract with them. Those trades are going to remain open shop. That does not mean a union man cannot work—it means if a union man wants to work, he has to come to our employment agency, sign an individual contract that he will work under the Landis Award, with non-union men, and won't strike. We realize we are going to have great difficulty in carrying the public with us in this position, but we have an obligation to the public for all the money they have paid! We have an obligation to the twelve thousand men who have come to work under such trying circumstances; we have an obligation to the contractors who have made tremendous sacrifices in



money and energy, and we have an obligation to the person who builds and who wants to see that building can go along in Chicago in an economical and a decent way.

In the last committee meeting we made up our minds that we would have to go on for at least two years more. We have been on the job and we have given our word of honor that this thing will go through to the finish, so that the effect will be permanent, and we are determined that we will fulfill our obligations.

*(Prolonged applause.)*

## The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards

*Address of Prof. Emil Lorch*

As you know, registration was a kind of black sheep until the Philadelphia Convention. At that convention reports were made by registration boards that had recently come into existence, and the conditions which they found in their respective states, the two states were New York and Michigan, were set forth. The statements regarding New York were particularly convincing and before the close of the meeting the delegates went unanimously on record favoring the principle involved in registration. Now registration protects the public by requiring qualifications for architectural practice and gives to the profession the legal status which some other professions have long enjoyed and which architects should have had long ago. Registration is primarily concerned with proper "admission to practice" and should be so interpreted, as in the case of law and medicine.

The earlier laws incorporated a definition of a building as "a structure consisting of foundations, walls, roof, and the other necessary parts," and tended to restrict the design of buildings to architects. However this definition also applies to a manhole, tanks, and similar utilitarian structures not commonly ranked as architecture and usually designed by others! The present trend of architectural laws is to fix the qualifications of an architect by examination and limit the use of the title to those who qualify, leaving others free to design and build.

It is inevitable in a country constituted like ours that many states should produce laws not agreeing with those of other states, thus creating difficulties for architects engaged in interstate practice, placing a great burden on such architects and on the boards of examiners. The difficulties in this connection were such that in November, 1920, there came together in St. Louis representatives of most of the registration boards and a number of architects from states contemplating such laws. They were for the most part men experienced in this special field meeting to do constructive work. The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards was formed at that meeting and was subsequently incorporated and established in an office in Chicago to carry on the work outlined in the convention.

The Council does not undertake to register or to secure registration for architects since it has no legal authority to do this and no registration board can delegate its authority. One of its principal activities is to bring together evidence regarding candidates desiring registration outside their home state, a record being required for submission to state boards other than their own. In bringing together such a record untold labor is saved the registration boards concerned, since some

THE CHAIRMAN. I doubt if the Chairman needs to say anything further to express the appreciation of this audience to Mr. Donnelley in presenting this subject to us.

We will interrupt this discussion of industrial relations by taking up that of Registration. Professor Lorch will present his report for the National Council of Registration Boards.

architects practice in eight or ten states, each of which would have to duplicate the research work involved. Having available a properly built up record the architect can send it to all states in which he proposes to practice and in many cases is thus saved the travel expense and time of visiting those states to appear before registration boards. It is hoped that such a record will presently suffice in all states for favorable or unfavorable action in the case of architects who originally qualified either with or without examination. Many have already availed themselves of this service and have effected real economies when seeking transfer of registration.

The Michigan Board recently registered a number of architects from another state entirely on the basis of such records brought together in Chicago by the Council secretary. The records are thorough and impersonal consisting of an outline of the education and experience of the candidates. All the essentials were brought forward; there were testimonials in every case from associates and clients or from those knowing the candidates at first hand, their character, methods of practice, performance, and the like. Some of these men had originally registered by "waiver" or without examination and had appeared before a committee of architects in their own city for a hearing. To achieve the same result in Michigan would have required two days for the necessary hearings while the work of the office staff would have been greatly increased. Those who serve on state boards should I believe be given every possible help, most of them happily serve without compensation, thus to lighten the work and to assure the highest type of membership on such boards.

The cases which come before boards and the Council vary as to preliminary education, general and technical training, quality of experience, length of practice, and mode of registration, either by waiver or class examination.

Unless a fair and reasonable basis for admission to practice can be agreed upon and conscientiously given effect certain states will not accept credentials from others. While it is not necessary to mechanize standards of admission there should be reasonable equality as in the case of acceptance for membership in national organizations, admission to and graduation from college, and admission to practice in law and medicine. The Council has therefore studied admission and examination standards in the light of all existing laws and knowing these laws it is qualified to advise candidates with respect to particular states as well as those interested in securing registration laws.

There is now fairly substantial agreement as to the regular class examinations, and those who have quali-

fied under them and can show satisfactory experience or practice need have little difficulty in transferring to most states. Those registered by exemption or without examination cannot readily register in states where an examination of some kind is exacted under the law from all candidates. Here the so-called Council Senior Examination has proven most helpful. This consists in having the waiver-candidate ask his own state board for an examination to enable transference locally of his registration from one *by exemption* to one *by examination*. Such an examination may take the form of a conference and an inspection of exhibits, photographs of completed buildings or blueprints or drawings. Having attained a status *by examination* he is relatively sure to be registered in any state where a reasonable registration law is in force. We understand that some of the engineering boards are considering or using the above method for giving a change of status. The Council would welcome any suggestions for solving this, or any other of its problems, which will be solved in their entirety only when all waiver-registrants have been replaced by those qualifying by some kind of an examination acceptable to all states.

A few architects do not believe in examinations in design or allied artistic fields. They approve only of tests in the structural and practical field. Let us not forget that the general acceptance of this idea would lead to a situation where an unqualified individual could call himself an architect. We will certainly remember the essential things an architect must be. We agree in general as to his education and we will presently agree better on what basis he should qualify under registration laws.

The support of the Council is derived from active members in the form of registration boards, and associate members. Associate members consist of architectural societies and individuals really forming a much-needed supporting membership. It is necessary to charge fees for bringing together records but the total income thus far has not been sufficient to pay the actual expenses of the office, which could not go on without the devoted and splendid work of Mr. Hall, the Secretary, who deserves the thanks of every architect for what he is doing. It is a work being done for the entire profession and the Council is going forward, doing what it can to meet conditions as they actually are, hoping and working for better laws in some states and a better understanding among others. Again let me say that this work is for you and I bespeak for it your hearty support and cooperation.

(Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN. We will now return to the general subject of the evening and I will call on Mr. Russell of St. Louis not only to report the general status of the work of the Board for Jurisdictional Awards, but to give a brief outline of the purposes of that Board as they affect the architects of this country. Curiously enough I know of no subject the Institute has taken up in recent years which in my opinion has been so misunderstood.

MR. RUSSELL. Before presenting a report on the Board for Jurisdictional Awards, I wish to

call to your mind the conditions that made necessary or desirable the creation of such a Board.

The situation was such that building construction was greatly delayed and the cost increased because of jurisdictional strikes. These disputes were the principal causes of strikes amounting in some cases to 90% of all of the strikes on buildings. The architects felt that they owed a duty to their present and future clients in trying to eliminate these strikes. It was found that the strikes were caused by organized labor. When the Institute decided to see what it could do towards eliminating these strikes, there was but one place for its Committee to go, and that was to the headquarters of organized labor in the building trades.

The committee was told by labor that they recognized the evil of jurisdictional strikes, that it meant not only loss to owners and contractors but to the trades themselves, and they were equally desirous of cleaning up the situation. We suggested to them that as long as we all sought the same object, they might just as well clean up themselves, because it was simply a family quarrel. They said, as I have told you before, that that was utterly impossible because of the political situation within the organizations.

The Institute committee was requested by the Building Trades Department, to see what it could do towards eliminating these strikes. The result was a number of conferences in several parts of the country. Many differences of opinion arose because all recognized that as the strikes were called by organized labor, only, the remedy should apply to organized labor only and should leave entirely out of it such portions of the country as were not organized. So far as the architects, the contractors and the engineers were concerned, they were very much alarmed for fear that organized labor would attempt to use the Board for Awards for furthering their organizations in those portions of the country that were at that time unorganized, and they were given the assurance that such was not contemplated. And so the work of the Board applies only to organized labor and leaves untouched unorganized labor.

That, in brief, is an outline of the situation that confronted us up to the time of the formation of the Board. We had the support, at the creation of the Board, of all of the International Unions through their presidents, and I want to say for the presidents of these International Unions, and for organized labor itself, that it condemns as strongly as did Mr. Donnelley tonight, the malpractices of its members and its minor officials. It is looking forward to the day when it can eliminate entirely the radical element within its ranks

and so be able to depart from the obstructive methods of the past which were essential, in order to build them up, and to begin a constructive period. That is just as desirable to organized labor

as it is to those of us who form the balance of the building trade and the general public as well.

I shall, with that preamble, Mr. Chairman, read the report for the past year.

## Report of the Chairman of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards

*Mr. Ernest John Russell*

The National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry has been for the past year the storm center in the building world. In June the carpenters walked out of the convention of the Building Trades Department because of it; in Chicago it was featured in the Landis Award; in Cleveland it was dragged into an injunction suit; the Colorado Chapter took a shot at it; the elevator constructors were not in entire accord with it; New York will have nothing to do with it; and the Board's executive secretary is trying to resign. Another chapter will be added at this convention. Notwithstanding all of this, the Board goes along serenely and is confident of ultimate victory.

The carpenters continue to object to the decision on hollow metal trim, but this material has always been a bone of contention and in this case it is merely a hook to hang the real object on. This object is that the carpenters want to do as they please. The carpenters feel that they should dominate the entire building trade situation, but as there are 16 other unions that are firmly behind the board, the probabilities are that the matter will be straightened out, and that before the American Federation of Labor closes its convention in Cincinnati. When the carpenters return to camp, it will, in my opinion, settle practically for all time all jurisdictional disputes and strikes.

In Cleveland, a manufacturer of hollow metal trim brought suit against the Sheet Metal Workers on account of an installation in a city building, and took occasion to state in his petition that the Board was "a part of a conspiracy or combination in restraint of trade." The Judge stated that that was entirely beside the mark and did not express an opinion upon it.

In Chicago Judge Landis handed down his famous decision in which he established principles that should govern the unions and contractors and a part of his decision calls for adherence to the decisions of the Board for Awards.

The Colorado Chapter misinterprets the purpose of the Board and has passed a resolution which is to come before this Convention.

The elevator constructors, after swearing that they never would consent, consented and are now solidly behind the Board.

At the Cincinnati Convention of the Building Trades Department, it is probable that a resolution will be passed incorporating all agreements, interpretations and the decisions of the Board into one document, which will be a compendium on the subject.

The troubles with the carpenters became acute at times and conferences were held by the Board and other organizations which finally resulted in the adoption of the following resolution by the Board at its meeting in February of this year—

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has not been observing or conforming to the decisions of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry; and

"Whereas, the attitude of that organization in failing to observe those decisions is seriously embarrassing owners, architects, engineers, contractors and workmen engaged in the building industry, and such a condition tends to increase costs and to cause delay and is detrimental to the public interest and the building industry in general; and

"Whereas, all parties signatory to the plan of the Jurisdictional Board have been actively supporting the decisions of that Board, including sixteen of the seventeen International Unions constituting the Building Trades Department at the inception of the Board,

"Resolved, That in order to correct the above mentioned conditions, the several signatories to the plan of this Board be urged to instruct their constituent members, each in its respective field as follows:

"That the members of the American Institute of Architects and of the National Association of Building Trades Employers incorporate in their agreements with their sub-contractors a provision that will secure a compliance with all decisions of the Jurisdictional Board and that the members thereof shall refuse employment to any local union or members thereof neglecting or refusing to abide by decisions of the Jurisdictional Board;

"That the Building Trades Department shall instruct local councils to unseat any local union refusing compliance with such decisions, and that associated International Unions shall instruct their respective locals to extend neither recognition nor support until such time as delinquent locals accept and abide by all decisions of the Jurisdictional Board;

"Resolved further that this resolution shall be enforced as expeditiously as possible, beginning with those localities in which the trouble appears to be most acute and where action seems most urgent, and that all these signatories make special and united efforts toward securing general and complete compliance with all the decisions of the Jurisdictional Board; and

"Resolved also that as and when trouble in any locality is brought to the attention of any of the signatories such organization shall take the initiative in forming a general committee of representatives from all the signatories for the purpose of dealing with the situation in that locality."

The attitude of New York is a perfectly natural one, as they have been able to take care of their own troubles, and personally I am not in favor of asking them to change until the troubles are cleared up elsewhere. When that time comes, and it surely will, New York will voluntarily join in adhesion to the Board's decisions.

The Building Trades Department loses, through the action of the carpenters, \$3,600.00 per month in income, and has never whimpered. I believe this attitude deserves the highest commendation because of its adherence to the principles established.

Mr. William J. Spencer, who has been an exceedingly proficient executive secretary, is desirous of re-



signing and receives no encouragement. I believe the Board will express, as its opinion at the next meeting, the belief that Mr. Spencer should stay on because of his familiarity with the work of the Board and the workings of the Building Trades Department. An alternative would probably mean the selection of a paid secretary, which would greatly increase the expenses and would, in my opinion, be a decided detriment to the work.

Such, in brief, is the story of the Board. It may sound hectic and unpromising, but such is far from the case because assurances are forthcoming that it will win out, and as it has already reduced jurisdictional strikes by 90 per cent, the work has been well worthwhile and the Board deserves the enthusiastic support of this Convention.

*(Applause.)*

**THE CHAIRMAN.** This was a report to the Convention, as were also the remarks of Mr. Lorch. As Mr. Russell is the official representative of the Institute on the Jurisdictional Board it is in order to move the acceptance of his report. Any comment thereon should be made now.

**MR. FAIRWEATHER.** I would like to know about one point. As the report is given by Mr. Russell, it sounds as if the architects are joining with the labor unions. I cannot see how we can have jurisdictional awards, or support them, because by so doing we are supporting the labor unions. Mr. Russell speaks of sixteen unions—in San Francisco we have over thirty, and we have just succeeded in breaking them up. I do not see how we can accomplish anything with jurisdictional awards unless we start in and have sixteen unions and then back them up.

**THE CHAIRMAN.** Perhaps Mr. Donnelley will answer that. Am I mistaken in the opinion that the Chicago Committee sustains the Jurisdictional Board and considers it an important adjunct?

**MR. DONNELLEY.** We are sustaining the contract on the merits of it. The awards are sustained by the contracts themselves. I will say that the whole trouble in Chicago was that the carpenters tried to run the whole industry.

**MR. RUSSELL.** Mention has been made of thirty unions and I mentioned sixteen. There are seventeen international unions and there may be many more local unions, because there are several trades within one international union.

*It was moved and seconded that the report be received.*

**MR. SUMNER HUNT.** I have something to say on this subject which I have written somewhat hastily and would rather read than try to talk about.

The Southern California Chapter assumes that you are all familiar with the general principles involved in the Jurisdictional Awards, have

read the Proceedings of former Conventions, and know the extent to which the Institute has committed itself to the decisions of a Joint Board on which the Institute holds but a minority membership.

Contractual and working agreements between the American Institute and other nationally organized bodies interested in building involve the loss of the Institute's identity in an amalgamation. Such contractual agreements are basically obnoxious to our Chapter. We do not want to be governed by an amalgamated building trades council. This is not to say that recommendations, where they are not mandatory, would not be received and welcomed. We realize that most of the jurisdictional awards could be adopted without jeopardizing the American Plan principle. All this hangs on the assumption that it is unnecessary to call attention to the fact that certain sections of our country are working on closed shop lines and others on the American Plan.

The architects who are in sympathy with the American Plan feel that they are fighting for a principle, and that some of the architects who accede to the closed shop movement are merely taking the line of least resistance, while it is recognized that others feel that a real movement forward is to be accomplished by working out the closed shop principle.

As a result of the fact that the Jurisdictional Award program had not been properly visualized by our Chapter, our delegates at the Nashville Convention, when the matter first came up, found themselves unprepared and uninstructed. Before the date of the next convention, the Southern California Chapter found itself facing a crisis, in an American Plan Community, because of mandatory rulings of the Institute, as a result of which, on June 25, 1920, members of the Southern California Chapter signed a statement addressed to the Board of Directors of the Institute, in which our position was clearly stated and we feel that now our position must be made clear to the entire membership. The following is a copy of the statement referred to:

*Be it Resolved,* That the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects commends the desire of the Officers and Directors of the American Institute of Architects to bring about amicable solutions of questions that arise in the building trades, and welcomes any recommendation of procedure made by them which does not encroach on the rights of any Chapter member; but it questions the expediency of the adoption in convention or otherwise of recommendations treating with such a complex and important subject as that of jurisdictional awards, without first having referred the matter to the Chapters for discussion and vote, and without thus giving Chapters the

opportunity to be represented in convention by informed and instructed delegates.

Therefore, it is with the greatest regret that the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects cannot endorse or become a party to the action of the American Institute of Architects in this matter of the Board for Jurisdictional Awards, and every member of the Chapter whose name is signatory hereto hereby witnesses that he must and does refuse to accept as binding upon him any authority, action or decision of the Board for Jurisdictional Awards, or any authority, action or decision arising therefrom.

*Be it further resolved*, that this resolution shall be transmitted to the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects at Washington, and that a copy thereof be sent to every member of the Chapter and to every Chapter of the Institute.

This resolution has been signed by every new man coming into our Chapter and covers our position today. Notwithstanding the fact of this somewhat bald statement of our position, we would like the Institute to feel that even so, we are gentlemen and architects, amenable to reason, and willing to take orders when they do not conflict with what we conceive to be basic principles.

MR. DAVIDSON. Perhaps I might add a word of enlightenment with regard to the reference made by Mr. Donnelley to jurisdictional awards, in connection with the Landis Award:

The situation in Chicago prior to the Landis Arbitration was that trade agreements were made by the local organizations of contractors with the local unions and every trade wanted all the work whether it justly belonged to it or not. Judge Landis in one of his public hearings stated that an examination of the agreements which had been submitted to him disclosed the fact that seventeen different unions all claimed the same work, so he insisted on the proposition that in each and every agreement there should be incorporated a provision for a definite determination as to what work belonged to each union. I will quote from the agreement of the electrical workers.

"This agreement shall cover any electrical work undertaken by the parties of the first part, except that the work contemplated hereunder shall not conflict with the rulings and decisions of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards."

A similar paragraph will be found in each and every trade agreement passed on by Arbitrator Landis; he explaining that it was no part of his work as Arbitrator to determine what work should be performed by the various trades, but insisted that any and all work undertaken by the party of the first part (the contractors) shall be performed by parties of the second part (the unions); remarking that if a cut stone contractor had contracted to cut diamonds that these diamonds should be cut by the cut stone workers.

As I understand it, we, as members of the American Institute of Architects, whether we are operating in open shop or union territory, if in the preparation of our specifications for work, we classify the various branches of the work under the proper headings as covered by the rules and decisions of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, we will have performed our duty as members of the Institute.

MR. H. A. SMITH. I ask if it is in order to have a general discussion on the subject of industrial relations. Could I speak for one or two minutes on Mr. Donnelley's remarks?

THE CHAIRMAN. For the moment please stick to the Jurisdictional Awards question.

MR. FULLER. Mr. Russell mentioned some time ago about Colorado taking a shot at the Board. I hope that the shot was not misinterpreted. I think probably our Southern California Chapter took the first shot at the mode of operation of the Board. I feel that it is my privilege, my duty, to present to the Convention the attitude of the Colorado Chapter.

After some experiences which we have had in Colorado, the Colorado Chapter adopted resolutions which were sent to the various Chapters in the United States, to learn what their attitude was in regard to the composition and plan of operation of this Board, and we have received in reply I think some twelve or fifteen letters, and it is as a matter of record that there are now some eight or ten states which are not giving full or hearty endorsement to the present plan. That does not necessarily mean they are not in favor of the plan in its entirety. I believe it does mean that they believe improvements can be made, and that is the position which Colorado takes.

The following letter was sent which I wish to read as a matter of record. One or two replies from the Chapters also might be read. I believe there are other delegates on the floor which have replies of a similar character. This is a copy of a letter which our secretary sent to the various Chapters, accompanied with our resolution, which was adopted February 14, 1922:

"The Colorado Chapter of the A. I. A. feels that there are many objectionable things about the plan of the Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry which should be remedied.

"According to the plan which was adopted by the 1919 Convention of the A. I. A., on page 73 of the Proceedings of this convention, it states that the plan shall operate between union workmen and the employers thereof. The Colorado Chapter does not believe that the majority of members of the Institute realize that they tied themselves up with the American Federation of



Labor when this plan was adopted by the 1919 Convention. Nevertheless, such is the case, as the three votes of the Federation can control any decision made by the Board.

"Article 5, on page 73, stipulates that 'Labor organizations signatory to this agreement shall secure the enforcement and compliance of their organizations with the provisions of this agreement and the awards of the board.'

"The way this clause is working is that about the first thing the unions do is to strike, and, under the present plan, the American Institute of Architects becomes a party to these strikes.

"The Colorado Chapter believes this to be detrimental to the best interests of the public and of the Institute.

"On Page 74, Article 5, of said Proceedings, members of the A. I. A. who fail to comply with the provisions of the agreement and the awards of the Board are to be suspended. We wonder how many members of the A. I. A. realize this!

"The idea of force seems to dominate the plan as it is at present, and it is the opinion of the Colorado Chapter that it will be for the best interests of the A. I. A. to eliminate this idea.

"We also note that the Board has three labor union officials in its make-up and that it has no one (unless the Architect member could be so considered) of its membership directly representing the building public who pays the bills. We believe this should be changed.

"At its last meeting, the Colorado Chapter passed a tentative resolution, which, if adopted by the A. I. A. will, we believe, remedy some of what we think are objectionable features.

"We are enclosing a copy of our resolution and we would like to have you present it to your Chapter for consideration. We will be glad to hear from you as soon as possible as to what the members of your Chapter think about it."

We did this not to eliminate the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, but, if we could, to improve its operation.

The resolution which was adopted by the Colorado Chapter is as follows:

The plan of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry, as being operated between union workmen and the employers thereof, is in our opinion fundamentally wrong.

(a) It is discrimination against non-union workmen.

(b) The American Federation of Labor stands for the closed shop.

(c) We do not believe that the American Institute of Architects can afford to depart from its high standards and ideals to take sides in these matters, especially the side of the closed shop, and

Whereas, Article 5 of the Constitution of said Board provides that decrees of the Board shall be enforced by labor unions, by strike if necessary (it is a matter

of record that strikes have been called to enforce the Board's decisions). The strike is a labor union idea and is not agreeable to the average American citizen and is entirely unnecessary if the Board's awards are just. We believe the Board should stand or fall by its own acts and should not be permitted to use force and suspension to carry out its rulings, and

Whereas, it appears that the Board has three labor union officials in its makeup and that it has no one representing the building public, therefore be it

Resolved, that in the preamble and constitution of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry the clause "This plan is intended to operate between union workmen and the employers thereof" be stricken out; that paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 in article 5 be stricken out; that the Board be reorganized so as to eliminate one labor union official and put in his place a representative man qualified to represent the building public and that Article 6 be changed to this end; and

That the American Institute of Architects present these amendments to the organizations comprising this Board and that unless they are adopted the American Institute of Architects withdraw its member from the Board.

Now, I want this to be a matter of record of Colorado's position for future reference. I will not move its adoption at the present time. We believe there is some way which can be worked out for the improvement of the present plan. I am sure a great deal of thought has been given to it by other Chapters, and in conclusion I will read one of the letters received, which will show that Colorado is not alone in the position which she has taken. In fact, Southern California, Michigan, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Wisconsin, New Orleans, Illinois, also several other Chapters, are not fully satisfied with the present plan of composition and operation of this Board.

The Brooklyn Chapter letter follows:

"Your letter of February 27, 1922, enclosing tentative resolution adopted by your Chapter to be presented to the American Institute of Architects at its next convention, was taken up by our Chapter at its regular meeting of March 27, 1922.

"It was regularly moved, seconded and adopted that the Brooklyn Chapter not only approved of the purpose of your resolution, but approved of your contemplated action with the resolution, and the Secretary was ordered to write you to that effect."

THE CHAIRMAN. I think the Wisconsin Chapter has a resolution in this matter.

MR. ROTIER (reading):

Whereas, the 52nd Convention of the American Institute of Architects voted to become a part of the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards and the 53rd Convention endorsed this action and thereby imposed obligations on its members not provided for in the Constitution or By-Laws of the Institute,

Be it Resolved, That we protest the action taken by the Convention insofar as the mandatory clause is

concerned in connection with the awards of the Board for Jurisdictional Awards, and request that the next convention reconsider this matter and change the mandatory clause to an advisory one.

We recognize the desirability of the Board for Jurisdictional Awards and are perfectly willing to submit to the decisions of such a Board whenever feasible and practicable, yet we must emphatically protest against such decisions being obligatory rather than advisory as regards the members of the Institute. Local conditions vary so greatly within the field of an architect's practice that he cannot be bound by any hard and fast rules that prevent him from conducting his work to the best interests of all concerned.

MR. SNYDER. From our standpoint as an American Plan Community we cannot see the necessity of the Institute entering into the question of Jurisdictional Awards, and the Michigan Chapter has instructed its delegates to oppose this action and has passed the following resolution in regard to the inclusion of the Board's decisions in the contract documents:

*Resolved*, That the American Institute of Architects, Michigan Chapter, go on record as being opposed to any type of contract and general conditions in which have been incorporated the decisions of the Board for Jurisdictional Awards, and makes these awards and decisions a part of the contract and general conditions.

MR. HOLSMAN. I would like to ask if the Board of Directors of the Institute has examined the question to see whether the action that was taken by the convention in this matter was legal, or according to the Constitution of the Institute.

THE CHAIRMAN. I hear from the Executive Secretary that the matter was referred to Counsel of the Institute, who reported that it was entirely within the power of the Convention to vote such action.

MR. LENTZ. I was on the committee last year that took the matter up with Mr. Russell at Washington and protested for the Michigan Chapter at that time. As President of the State Society I was asked to state on the floor that the Michigan State Society, together with the Institute Chapter, is operating under the open-shop. It is practically impossible for the members of these two organizations to agree to the plan as outlined.

We have nothing to say as to whether an owner in Detroit cares to employ an open shop or a union man, and it is none of our business. We as architects cannot control that situation. I wish to have as a matter of record that the State Society of Michigan is jointly with the Michigan Chapter backing up the American Plan of employment which favors the owner employing whatever type of labor he cares to on the building.

MR. BROSTROM. We have had a remarkable experience in Kansas City in this matter of jurisdictional disputes. We organized a small committee to settle arguments that occurred between unions. So far we have had remarkable success and cooperation with every union. Suggestions of the Committee have been followed until acted upon and ratified by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards or until reversed. I am sure every man in the Kansas City Chapter heartily endorses the work that has been done by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards.

THE CHAIRMAN. The motion is to accept the report of Mr. Russell as our representative on the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards. This is merely a matter of acceptance, not necessarily of endorsement. The question is called for the acceptance of the report.

MR. HOLSMAN. What would it mean if the vote should be negative?

THE CHAIRMAN. It would mean the report would be left floating in the air. I should hope that immediately after this vote was taken some one would move that it was the sense of the Convention that the work of the Board should be upheld.

MR. MYRON HUNT. I, for one, representing the Southern California Chapter, would not want to vote against the acceptance of this report because I appreciate, as everybody does that has been interested in the solution, that the Board has worked and has done a great deal of good. It is merely the principle back of the thing we want to get at and I do not want to see us divided on a vote of acceptance of the report of this committee that has worked so hard.

MR. PFEIFFER. In previous conventions it had been practically the unanimous sentiment that a committee for this work should be appointed. Now we here voice that considerations of principle will prevent us from entering into any kind of co-operation for the solution of this question. Let us face this matter fairly and honestly. Do not let us say, "Let it float in the air." That will bring us nowhere. If our principles are such that we cannot enter into co-operation, let us discharge the committee with thanks for the labor it has performed, but do not let us in a half-hearted way continue those labors. The value of the time spent upon these researches, the value of the time spent upon efforts to create harmony in a field where there has been great discord, is worth something. That should not be wasted. If we are not in position to uphold in principle the efforts toward harmony in all the fields of effort in the building industry, then let us be hon-

est enough to say so right now, and to say we cannot continue this work and discharge the committee with thanks. All other matters are simply makeshift and camouflage.

THE CHAIRMAN. I had hoped that a very definite action might be taken. The action might be merely to refer the report to the Institute Board for study. They could take into consideration all of the objections that have been raised. If you will you can pass such a resolution—that the Board is directed to do away with participation in the Jurisdictional Board, for instance, and so vote. I would personally regret very much such action. It would not preclude some one bringing in tomorrow a resolution for the consideration of the convention with regard to the open or closed shop. The question now is on the formality of receiving the report, which is an acknowledgment, in a way, of the work of Mr. Russell, who has not only given time but something else to this work in many years past.

*The motion to receive the report was unanimously adopted.*

MR. ITTNER. It seems to me that this matter is quite simply disposed of. I remember when this committee was appointed it seemed at that time a very expedient thing to do. I think the history of the committee and the committee's work bears out the wisdom of its appointment. At that time I believe there was one community on the open shop basis, that was Los Angeles. Since then conditions have changed. We have the open shop coming into popularity. That means, I think, only this, that our Board should be instructed to study the conditions under present circumstances and to see what changes can be made in order to bring the principles involved into accord with the sentiment of the Institute, and I so move: that the whole matter be referred to our committee or the Board, if you choose, to re-study with a view of revising it in the light of present labor conditions.

MR. SUMNER HUNT. For Southern California I would like to say we would probably go away happy if that motion prevails. We hope to be advised of what we are doing.

*The motion was unanimously carried.*

#### Approval of Rotary Clubs Higher Ethics Program

THE CHAIRMAN. A resolution was presented on the floor today and referred to the committee on Resolutions, which the mover was anxious to have adopted tonight. The Committee on Resolutions reports this particular resolution:

The American Institute of Architects in its Fifty-fifth Convention assembled expresses its appreciation of the efforts of the International Association of Rotary Clubs to raise the standards of professional and business ethics by both preaching and example—to be sent to the International Association of Rotary Clubs now in session at Los Angeles.

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### Building Congress and American Construction Council

THE CHAIRMAN. There is on our program a subject, "Reports on Building Congress." I was going to ask Mr. Parker to speak of the work in Boston, and Mr. Garfield of Cleveland, but in view of the lateness of the hour, I think we will have to dispense with that. You will probably have seen full reports in THE JOURNAL and elsewhere with regard to what is being done.

I will say just a few words with regard to the American Construction Council. The "Congress" move to bring together in each community representatives of all of the interests that form the building world in that community has now been furthered to the point that groups in Portland, Seattle, Boston and New York are actually working as groups. In Cleveland and elsewhere I understand groups are being considered. May I say for New York, with which I am most familiar, that we have had the most admirable cooperation from the labor men, the principle being that the contentious subjects, the things that cause the fights, are not discussed at all. There are enough matters that are of interest in the building industry that need adjustment and settlement, things that are not working right in the building industry. Incidentally, the purpose of those who started this movement is not only to improve certain things that need improvement in the building industry but by reason of the cooperation of the different elements, employer and employee, architect and engineer, contractor and sub-contractor, to do away with a very great many of the misunderstandings which cause these very serious difficulties which we have heard of this evening. Already a move for training men in the various crafts has been started which we never have been able to do before. We have the cooperation of laborers, employers—every one concerned; the state and City Board of Education are co-operating. Because it is being done by the craftsman and his employer under the guidance of the professional man, and principally the architect, a thing never tried before, it is going marching along.

I wish I might have time to read the report from Mr. Lawrence of a similar effort in Port-

land, from Mr. Huntington in Seattle, and of the work Mr. Parker has been doing so admirably in Boston. Now an "American Construction Council" is being projected, a national conference board, to further this same thing in every community; thus eventually to take over the propaganda features of the National Congress of the Building Industry. When you hear of it I bespeak your earnest interest and cooperation.

Industrial relations in the building world have been conducted on the principle of fight in the past, and sometimes they need it; they need it here in Chicago; but fight, in my opinion, will never get anywhere in the long run—permanent progress can only be made by the method of cooperation, the only means which will eventually establish the relation which will make fight unnecessary. This move you heard of is a national effort to bring all the elements in the building industry together to start that cooperation (already started locally in the "Congress"), laying the fight aside, laying these other money questions aside and joining on the things which we can agree on, trying to work out for the general good of the industry those things that are troublesome.

THE SECRETARY. The Secretary arises to read the resolution, but having the floor I trust you will forgive me if I say one word with regard to the apprenticeship situation as applied to Boston and the Boston Building Congress. As it happens, for a year we have been without any union agreement on open shop—some people call it an American plan. As I understand it in this last year the Board for Jurisdictional Awards have not been operative in Boston. Recently the two parties have been brought together to begin discussions looking towards a possible agreement to stabilize conditions, because the large majority of the men in Boston believe that only by a cooperative movement can we stabilize the conditions existing.

As it happens, the Boston Building Congress during the last two months took up the question of the efficiency of labor as one of the broad problems it was discussing. The question of the efficiency of labor developed the problem of apprenticeship as one of the factors, and we had the advice and counsel, at a meeting in

Boston, of the Educational Advisor of the New York Congress, who came and told how the New York group was handling the situation.

He had a very interesting "third degree" by the Carpenters in Boston and he seemed to pass the test. The Building Congress in Boston passed a definite resolution favoring some proper, well-established apprenticeship system as an absolute essential in the industry if we are to fill up the ranks and have enough men. It came at the psychological moment, just as the two sides were getting together to discuss an agreement, and within the last few days it has been possible to insert this subject into the discussion. The only possible way that it could get onto the table at all was because there was this impersonal general group, discussing the matter from the point of view of the entire industry.

The resolution of the Board is as follows:

*Resolved*, that the Institute become an Association Member of the American Construction Council and that the Board of Directors be instructed to extend to it the fullest possible support and cooperation, along the lines indicated by the proposed By-laws, and that all members of the Institute are urged to aid the purposes of the Council by becoming, wherever possible, sustaining members and taking part in its local activities.

*The resolution was adopted.*

THE CHAIRMAN. I forgot one thing—the subject of industrial relations is still before us if Mr. Smith still wishes to present his views.

MR. H. A. SMITH. Several of us came here very much interested in industrial relations and we have sat through the entire evening's session hoping to hear something about industrial relations. I fear now it is too late. For the last five years I have been interested in New York in housing the wage earner, that is, the low wage earner. It is known in New York that industrial relations there are such that it is impossible to produce tenements renting within the earning capacity of the occupants. The costs of building were such that the occupants could not pay the rent. For the last five years very little or no tenement design has gone on. I admit I do not understand the situation. I had hoped somebody here would tell me.

*The Convention then adjourned to meet on June 8th.*



## June Eighth—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order by President Kendall, at 10.00 A. M.

THE PRESIDENT. The first business scheduled for this morning is the report of the Committee on Credentials. Owing to the unexampled promptness with which you have registered the report is not quite ready. (*Laughter.*) We will, therefore, pass that to sometime later.

The Treasurer has something to say to you with regard to Chapter taxes and the eligibility of delegates.

THE TREASURER. The checks for the Chapter tax have not arrived from several Chapters and if representatives or delegates are here from any of these Chapters I hope they will see the Executive Secretary as soon as possible, otherwise their disability to vote will be quite apparent.

The Treasurer here announced the names of the Chapters who seemed to have overlooked this remittance, but verbatim report of this part of the proceedings is omitted for the reason that the few names announced were the result of discrepancies in the records or delays in the despatch of mail matter, all of which were promptly remedied.

## Reduction of Chapter Delegations

THE SECRETARY. The Board submits the following resolution:

*Resolved*, that Chapter delegations to the 56th Convention be calculated on the basis of two delegates for each Chapter plus one delegate for every twenty Institute members of the Chapter, and that an amendment to Article VII, Section 1 of the By-Laws changing the word "ten" to "twenty" be duly promulgated for action at the 56th Convention.

THE PRESIDENT. You have heard the recommendation of the Board and you have heard the reasons which led to the introduction of this resolution. What is your pleasure?

*The resolution was adopted.*

THE PRESIDENT. I am advised that the Committee on Credentials is ready with its report. We shall now listen to the report of the Credentials Committee of which Mr. Byron H. Jillson is Chairman.

## Report of Committee on Credentials

Mr. Jillson then read the report of the Committee which proved to be 100% correct. By motion it was directed that those arriving on late trains be allowed to register.

*The report of the Committee was adopted.*

## Nominations of Officers

THE PRESIDENT. We are now ready to proceed with the item of nominations of Officers and Directors. Has the Secretary any report to make?

The Secretary here reported nominations by petition.

These were seconded from the floor in some instances, and additional nominations of Directors were made.

THE PRESIDENT. Will the Secretary please read the nominations as they now stand?

THE SECRETARY (reading): For President, Wm. B. Faville and Burt L. Fenner; for First Vice-President, E. J. Russell; for Second Vice-President, Robert D. Kohn; for Treasurer, D. Everett Waid; for Secretary, Wm. Stanley Parker.

For Regional Directors: For the First District, William Emerson; for the Second District, Benjamin W. Morris; for the Third District, Clarence C. Zantzing; for the Sixth District, Wm. L. Steele, Louis La Beaume, George A. Chapman.

MR. DAVIDSON. In view of the impossibility of printing the ballots in time for voting today, I move that the polls be open from 9.00 A. M. to 1.00 P. M. tomorrow. This evening we will be away, as well as this afternoon. If we have the ballot box open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. tomorrow there will be ample opportunity to vote.

*The motion was carried, with an amendment opening the polls at 8.30 A. M.*

THE PRESIDENT. May I emphasize that there are only three Directors to be elected. There are more candidates. You can vote for only three of those nominated. Please bear that in mind in marking your ballots.

## Tellers Appointed

THE PRESIDENT. It has been customary to appoint the Committee on Credentials as Tellers. The Chair asks consent to appoint this Committee as Tellers to receive, sort and count the ballots. No objections are heard and it is so ordered.

## The Octagon House and Adjoining Property

THE SECRETARY. Reading from the Board's Report as follows:

*Resolved*, that the Octagon House and grounds be restored as nearly as practicable to their original condition and the house appropriately furnished, but retained as the office of the Institute, and that on the adjoining 18th Street



property and a limited portion of the Octagon property there be constructed a Convention Hall, Architectural Exhibition and Committee rooms, equivalent in general scope to the tentative scheme submitted by the Building Committee; and be it further

*Resolved*, that the matter of such restoration and new construction be referred to the Board of Directors with full power to develop final plans and proceed with the work as soon as they shall have secured the necessary funds.

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Waid, Chairman of the Building Committee, will present to you the report of the Committee which leads up to this resolution.

Mr. Waid here read the report of the Building Committee which is printed as Appendix 4.

The following resolution was then proposed:

*Resolved*, that action by a previous Convention be rescinded, which action contemplated the raising of a fund for the purpose of making the Octagon House a memorial to Charles F. McKim.

*The resolution was adopted.*

MR. WAID. May we now ask a motion for the reception and adoption of the report as read, in order that that may bring opportunity for discussion as the Convention pleases?

A DELEGATE. I move the adoption of the report as read, and its recommendations.

MR. BIGGER. Is it the idea of the Committee to restore the Octagon House to its original condition?

THE TREASURER. We have no authentic records of the design of the original garden. Even the small hedge of box, which takes a generation to grow a few inches, we know was put in at a later period and was not arranged after the original garden. We hope that the one tree in the entire property, inside of the boundary, which we need to be concerned about can be preserved. Hence, we have a free hand and there is ample room for whatever we want to do. The suggestion is nothing other than a suggestion, as you will find it shown in THE JOURNAL, of the Committee's ideas so far as the development of the garden is concerned.

MR. PFIEFFER. Is it the intent that the convention hall shall be used as the permanent place for our annual conventions or only for occasional meetings? I am not speaking against the idea of a convention hall, I think it a great necessity, but I should deplore any action in connection therewith which would result in conventions always being held in Washington.

THE PRESIDENT. That, I may safely say, is not contemplated, but when we are in Washington we should have suitable accommodations.

MR. KOHN. As a member of the committee, I desire to present a point that will be helpful to the Committee if debated here. The Committee was not a unit on any plan for the development of this property, and personally I would like to have some debate on the circular hall. I think it is out of scale with the Octagon development and would be an unfortunate structure to build. It seems to me most important that the American Institute of Architects should build upon its own property a building which is beyond the criticism of the architects.

Of the two plans that have been considered, one is a plan not presented in this report. It contemplated a meeting room rectangular in shape on the two lots on 18th Street, which is shown in this plan (*indicating*) as being a library, to be entered from 18th Street, to be used as a hall for meetings. The garden was larger in extent than is here shown because the big circular hall did not appear, and there was merely a gallery around the back of the garden for exhibition purposes.

MR. BARBER. I am not going to debate the shape of the room; it ought to be referred to the Committee. All remarks on this will be voluminous and should be received in the form of mail matter. I would like to know whether there is a financial scheme, and the probable cost of getting adjoining property; what practical details are thought of for the carrying out of this work; and principally, how much money it would cost to develop the property in the form suggested by the plans or in some such form, the details to be arranged later?

THE TREASURER. No definite and fully worked out scheme has been developed, but if the Convention acts with any unanimity in support of the project, the Committee believes there will be no difficulty in raising a building fund and at the same time an endowment fund amounting to half a million dollars, with the idea that there shall be at least a dollar endowment for every dollar of building funds.

I think the members are all aware that we own the entire property free and clear, that is; the adjoining lots now containing some old houses, which have been rented to meet the carrying charges, taxes, etc.; as well as the Octagon House proper. The entire property is shown in the plan published in THE JOURNAL.

I am tremendously interested in this project. I feel that we have a Committee, outside of the Chairman, which the whole Institute is proud of, if you look down the list of the

names; and if we can get together enthusiastically, I think we will achieve results of which we will be proud.

At present, we are rather ashamed of the condition of our national headquarters. I would like to see brought out now, frank opinions as to the plans. In the first place, shall we have a small convention hall of only three hundred seating capacity? Is that sufficient? Or, due to the possible future growth of the organization, should we have a larger one? Opinions for or against the circular auditorium are invited. Let us have your recommendations and at the same time do not tie our hands too closely.

I am sure the Committee would rather have frank opinions on these main points and any others you may suggest.

*Here followed a general discussion concerning reasons for and against a Convention hall, the capacity and arrangement of such hall if determined upon, and concerning other items in the development of the property, following which*

*The resolution offered by the Board was adopted.*

PRESIDENT KENDALL. The next item is now in order.

#### Report of the Committee on Education

THE SECRETARY. The next item is the report of the Committee on Education, in which there are a number of resolutions submitted by the Board. It is suggested they be read and taken up in their order. The first resolution is No. 10 as follows:

*Resolved*, that the Convention approves of the use of the income of the Education Fund for the stimulation of a general appreciation of the Arts and for the support of graduate scholarships in architecture, in such manner and degree as the Board may approve, and that this resolution shall not prevent the Board from providing in any annual budget for the expenditure of current funds of the Institute in addition for either or both of these purposes.

MR. ZANTZINGER. We have been fortunate during the past year in continuing our very cordial relations with the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture; through some oversight, unfortunately, the report of the Committee on Education, which is this year rather long, did not reach the colleges in time for adequate discussion by their faculties before their annual meeting, which was held on Monday and Tuesday of this week here in Chicago.

Most of you have read the report, presumably, and you know that it contains a recommendation with regard to the creation of ten graduate scholarships. We would like to make the point very clear that ten graduate

scholarships are recommended and all in one place, not in several places. It is the belief of the Committee that the existence of a group of graduate students in any one school is of great benefit to all the members of the group, and it is for the advantage of the students that these scholarships are created. It is our thought that it is better to create one large group than several small groups.

We asked the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture to name a premier school at which these ten scholarships should be established. For the reason given above, it has been impossible for the Association at their present meeting to discuss this matter as fully as they would have liked. There is on file with the Secretary a resolution of the Association favoring the establishment of these scholarships in a general way, but not endorsing the idea in its entirety. On behalf of the Committee on Education, I, therefore, favor the passing of the resolution as read by the Secretary.

MR. VAN PELT. I do not like to inject myself too much into this matter, but I have been so interested in architectural education that when an educational matter comes up I find it hard not to express an idea.

The resolution in question was referred to the Association which Mr. Zantzing has described, but I have been very closely in touch with a large proportion of the delegates to that Association, and I think I am not betraying any confidence in saying that there is a very definite objection on their part to the favoring of any particular school of architecture. This is the situation: The allotment of graduate fellowships is of the greatest value to any school where there are graduate courses of architecture. Several schools now have three or four graduate students. The addition of a limited number of fellows to those already resident at a school would unquestionably prove a great incentive to the study of architecture in that school; but after a certain point, we will say after a total of seven or eight fellows is reached, the addition of three or four more makes very little difference in the architectural atmosphere.

There is another side of the question that has to be taken into consideration and should be seriously considered. It is the effect of the graduate fellows upon the school and upon the undergraduates, because it is the atmosphere created by them in the school that does more for architecture than the development of one, two or three fellows.

At the present time there is no school of architecture that stands head and shoulders above any of the other schools. They, that is the five or six principal schools, are all about on a par. There is one that may have a slightly greater reputation in the eyes of the public. Still this is not really sufficient to make it proper for the Institute to advertise that particular school and in reflex to kill all of the other schools that are developing healthy graduate departments at the present time.

I understand perfectly that this resolution simply refers the matter to the Board with power to act, but if it were in the minds of any of the members here present that the present action makes it necessary for the Board to allot, and if the Board itself felt that it makes it necessary to allot all the fellowships to one school, then I believe the different schools should be heard from and that they should express their opinions in regard to the question.

PROF. LORCH. I wish to approve on behalf of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture what has just been said. We most heartily welcome the cooperation of the Institute in what the schools are doing. We believe that the time has come for the Institute to give the kind of support and recognition involved in creating the proposed ten graduate scholarships. However, before assigning these scholarships to a single school the matter should, in the opinion of the Association, be viewed from the standpoint of graduate work in universities at large. Every institution as it has grown in the strength of its faculty, in the quality of its students and in its resources has come to feel more and more the local inspirational value of advanced students and has done its utmost to develop graduate instruction. It would be obviously absurd to attempt to concentrate in a single place graduate study in science and other fields. Graduate work is needed to inspire not only undergraduate students but to secure and hold adequate faculties, because for strong faculties graduate students are needed. And for this reason, not to discuss others, the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture is opposed to requiring the scholarship holders to go to any one school and giving them no choice in the matter. Our understanding of the resolution is that it does not give or imply the consent of the Convention to so concentrate the scholarships should these be established.

MR. ZANTZINGER. In answering Mr. Lorch

and Mr. Van Pelt, I beg to say that the Committee on Education quite recognizes that there is a difference of opinion and believes that in the resolution there is nothing that binds either the Convention or the Institute to take any final action.

MR. GARFIELD. I am not a member of the Education Committee, nor of the Association, but I believe this question can be looked at not from the standard of which school is the better school today, but I think should be looked at from the standpoint of the future.

I will express my own opinion exactly as it is now. There are two places, one theoretical and the other practical; the practical in New York, the theoretical in Washington. That is my own conviction in regard to the schools. One school may be better two years from now, another three years from now. The advantage of the student is what we are looking for, not for the advantage of the school, and I believe the graduate student will do better in New York than anywhere else.

PROF. NOLAN. Would it not be well to pass this resolution as it is and leave the detail to be settled later? We can not settle the details here on the floor.

THE PRESIDENT. You will notice that the recommendation of the resolution submitted by the Board distinctly fails to emphasize the point raised by the Committee. It places the matter under consideration, and personally I believe you may safely trust it to the Board's discretion. The question is on the adoption of the resolution as printed and as read to you.

*The resolution was adopted.*

THE SECRETARY. The next resolution is No. 11, as follows:

*Resolved*, that the funds received from royalties on the sale of the Institute's edition of Henry Adams' Mont St. Michel and Chartres be known as the Henry Adams Fund and that they be expended in such ways as the Board of Directors shall approve for the purpose of maintaining and increasing interest in the architecture of Mediaeval Times.

MR. ZANTZINGER. The Committee on Education wishes to endorse this resolution of the Board in its entirety. It should be said, however, that we have been authorized by the Board to assist in the publication of Mr. Klauder's paper on Modern Collegiate Architecture out of this fund. That paper is in process of publication and will be published by the Press, and at least its partial financing will be done out of this fund.

*The resolution was adopted.*

THE SECRETARY. The next resolution is No. 12, as follows:

*Whereas*, the art of a people is the enduring flower of their civilization; and

*Whereas*, the American Institute of Architects is convinced that as a nation our lack of appreciation of art is due to a manifest lack of early training, and that the study of art has been neglected to make room for so-called more practical subjects; and

*Whereas*, the American Institute of architects believes that as a medium for training the mind in observation and broad vision, quite aside from its great cultural value, the study of art in its various manifestations has been improperly neglected; and

*Whereas*, the American Institute of Architects believes that American youth is today more prepared to feel an interest in this great subject, by reason of our closer international contacts; and

*Whereas*, the American Institute of Architects recognizes the far-reaching influence of the College Entrance Examination Board on the standards of college entrance teaching; and heartily acknowledges the admirable results already accomplished by that Board in its difficult tasks; and

*Whereas*, the American Institute of Architects has earnestly hoped that the study of Art would be given a place comparable to that accorded to Poetry and Literature, therefore

*Be it Resolved*, that the American Institute of Architects does now urge the College Entrance Examination Board to include in college entrance examinations generally, and more particularly in relation with History, Literature and the Classics, questions dealing with the arts as the most lasting expression of civilized man; to the end that American youth may be led to appreciate past achievements in those arts, and that they may require in our artists of tomorrow, their fellow-members of the rising generation, that they worthily express their day and our Country.

*The resolution was adopted.*

MR. ZANTZINGER. There are two matters that do not appear in the resolutions. The first has to do with an offer made by the Alabama Marble Company of a scholarship. It is the belief of the Committee that the Convention will not care to go into this matter in detail. The offer is a generous one. The Committee has a proposition to offer, but in order to advance the business of the Convention we offer a resolution referring the matter to the Board with power to act.

*The resolution was adopted.*

MR. ZANTZINGER. There is one other matter not touched upon, and that is the question of recognizing the admirable work that the Beaux Arts Society, the Beaux Arts Institute of Design, has done for the cause of education in architecture in this country. It is mentioned in the report, and it is stated therein that we propose to discuss the matter on the floor. The matter does not require discussion perhaps as to the amount of subscription. The suggestion of the Committee is that the Institute subscribe annually to ten supporting memberships of \$25 each. This money would go to the general educational fund of the Society. It is a small subscription for this Institute to

make. I move that that matter also be referred to the Board with power to act.

*The motion was carried.*

MR. ZANTZINGER. Last year and the year before, the Committee reported at some length concerning the project which we have before us, namely, the publication of the book on "The Significance of the Fine Art."

Our work in bringing this book to completion has brought us into contact with many different people interested in similar work. Out of these contacts have, on the one hand, grown the resolutions which have just been passed by the Convention, addressed to the College Entrance Examination Board. On the other hand, you will recall that at the last Convention we discussed the utilization of the interest of the Education Fund. The matter was left open for the determination of the Board. Under their direction, there have been given during the past year a number of lectures in the interest of the same thought, namely, the development of a more general appreciation of art. Eight or ten of these lectures have been given by Mr. Charles Z. Klauder and Dr. C. Howard Walker. You can see how the usefulness of the book and that of these lectures overlap.

One further point; you will recall that when the book was first planned, we requested those among our members who were interested in the work, and others outside who had shown their interest, to help us by submitting papers which might serve as an introduction for our book. In order to express our appreciation of the cooperation of our friends in this matter, the Committee created a silver and gold medal to be awarded to the two papers that seemed to us to be most useful. The silver medal was awarded by the Committee to Mr. R. Clipston Sturgis, of Boston. Mr. President, may I ask you to be good enough to present the same to Mr. Wm. Stanley Parker in the absence of Mr. Sturgis?

THE PRESIDENT. It is a high privilege for a President to do the graceful things for a Convention. Of course with anybody so close to me as Mr. Parker, it is rather a delightful task. I wish, however, to congratulate Mr. Parker upon his association with Mr. Sturgis. In the earlier days of my life I had an opportunity to become associated with Mr. Sturgis' uncle whom he succeeded. I did not grasp that opportunity and have had a great deal of opportunity since that time to regret it. I present this to your brother and associate, Mr. Sturgis.



THE SECRETARY. I would not presume to attempt to acknowledge this medal in those appropriate words which Mr. Sturgis would be able to use. I shall take the medal to him.

MR. ZANTZINGER. I said a silver and a gold medal. By far the most distinguished paper, however beautiful the paper of Mr. Sturgis may have been, was that of Dr. C. Howard Walker.

It is to him we have awarded the gold medal. We will ask him in accepting the gold medal on that paper to report to us on his very interesting trip to the colleges in the middle west.

### Response of Dr. C. Howard Walker

Mr. President, and Gentlemen, I appreciate highly this medal, but you do not yet understand what it really represents. When you gave me the opportunity of seven thousands words for a preface I confined myself to seven hundred and I can paraphrase perhaps the old saw, and say that "brevity was the whole of it."

Mr. Zantzinger has asked me for a report, which I will make as short as possible, in regard to my visit to different colleges in the middle west, and before that, to several preparatory schools in New England. I was not instructed very definitely. The suggestion was made that I speak to the boys, but that was not a wise thing in my estimation to do, and the committee acceded to my point of view. I felt it was better to address the presidents and the faculties and it was to them whom I spoke. At first at Exeter in New Hampshire, and then at St. George's, Newport, R. I., and finally by the munificence of the committee and the fund, I made a flying trip first to Northfield, Minnesota, then to Minneapolis, then across to Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, to Iowa State College, Grinnell College, Chicago University—in fact, there were seven colleges in all.

I spoke to the presidents and the faculties and no two of them were alike. There was only one common bond between them and that was that they were entirely sympathetic and enthusiastic, so much so that I wondered why I was there if conditions were as they appeared to exist. But I found that while the condition of enthusiasm existed, there was little organization for that condition to make itself felt.

My point of view was this—in the first place we did not propose to burden any of these colleges or schools with further departments of art unless they wanted them; and that it was not for the art departments or the literary department, or the history departments alone, to consider this subject. I have here the official register of Harvard University with every course in it and I have marked those courses and with the exception of morphology there is not a single course that has no connection with art. Not one!

The argument that I used which seemed to occasion the most response was this—that I had been talking with a French officer who was speaking of our men abroad. He said that the American soldier fought well, died well but he went beyond his objective and there were too many casualties. And I said in our desire and our hunger to get ideas, especially in regard to art, we were going and had gone before our objective because we did not properly train, and I said to one college professor "Look down on that street and you will see the casualties on both sides as far as you can see." (Laughter and applause.)

There was another point and I think it is an extremely serious one, and is one that I pressed hard. There is no more than 10%, hardly that, in the colleges such as Harvard who have post graduate and graduate courses in art, of the pupils, who have any knowledge of art or have anything to do with it, unless obtained in their homes before

THE PRESIDENT. Dr. Walker, as one of the very few members of our fraternity who have received the honors you have received, I wish to present to you on behalf of the Committee and the Institute this token of our appreciation of your literary skill, of your ability to put into a few words the substantial facts you wish to present, congratulating you also upon the success of the work which you have done in presenting the work to the colleges and universities of the country. (Applause.)

attending college, the other 90% of the men are going out as college educated, supposedly cultivated men. They are trained ostensibly as cultured men and become the head of large financial interests, trustees who control the expenditure of monies, the least of them become chairmen of village improvement societies.

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.  
Drink deep or not at all of the Pierian spring."

These men are the men dealing with funds, they are the men with whom you deal in committees, they control, and the constant desire on our part is to satisfy them and at the same time we have to teach them. And they don't like to be taught, but entirely dislike it. They have not been educated in any way in art. Therefore, the best of your clients are the men who need art brought to their notice in the colleges, for without it they are subject to charlatanism, and are a menace to the art of a community.

The question was considered in the resolution in regard to college examinations. I found throughout the west there were often no college examinations—a high school certificate was the credential taken in a number of the colleges.

Mr. Zantzinger saw a President of one of the larger colleges, not anticipating he would be interested, but I think Mr. Zantzinger approached him in a way which he couldn't decline and asked, "Do you consider that some knowledge of art is essential to the liberal and cultural education of men?" The President couldn't say "No."

How to organize and in what way? I think that a little conversation I had in St. George's School, the first one I visited, will perhaps explain the idea. A teacher of grammar and syntax came to me and said, "How on earth will I be able to teach art in teaching grammar and syntax?" "You have themes?" "Yes." "And they are of episodes?" "Yes." "Give them a subject which relates to art."

Another came to me and said, "I am teaching English. I recognize Art in English literature of course, and in its history, but how else?" "Have the students illustrate whatever romance they write." "Illustrate—they can't draw!" I said that there was no man who could not draw; there is no child who cannot draw, and the reason that at seven or eight the child stops drawing is because the parent of some clever child will push him so to the front that the poor little fellow whose parents do not, shrugs his shoulders and says, "I'll go in for athletics." If you let that child alone he will keep drawing, and I believe a person who cannot draw, who cannot record his observations without the means of an alphabet, is a cripple and should be so considered.

The suggestion I would make is this—that in some way, with all this enthusiasm, with all this desire, with no entrance examinations in a number of colleges, we have plenty of work before us.

One teacher said to me, "I go into a cathedral abroad and am impressed, but the thing that I really enjoy is the carving, the small suggestions. Why is that?" I replied,



"If I told you what the real reason was, you might not like it." He said, "I think I can stand it." "The reason is you are ignorant and you have too large an ego." He said, "What do you mean?" "You are ignorant of the large things in art which you should know, you have no knowledge of the principles and how they apply to the great things such as architectural proportion, and you have so large an ego that you sense, as most men sense, that you are ignorant and you won't confess it to yourself, and content yourself with loving the thing you can understand such as a little carving or detail. You need training." And he said, "I believe you are right."

I know I am right and the thing to do would be to somehow or other (and I think it can be done because there is enthusiasm to have it, the desire to have it) get art into the questions in the teaching in every course. There are three or four hundred different courses and with the exception of morphology (I haven't quite related it to art yet but I will)—they are all related to art. Let that fact be realized and call the man's attention to the fact that art is the floriation of man's visual achievement, that there is not a thing in the world so beloved as it, that there is nothing that gives so much pleasure, and that it's an integral part of a man's life. That is what I have been preaching.

I had an amusing experience in Lawrence College, Appleton. I was five hours late because of floods, and there was no chance to speak in the evening, the Bishop of Montana was to speak then and everybody in town would go to hear him. That was just the kind of an audience I wanted. "Of course the Bishop is more important than an architect," I said. "Oh no" replied the President, but—he didn't think so. I said with the consent of the Bishop, after he gets through will you please say that I am there and if any of the audience wish to remain I shall appreciate it, and they remained until eleven o'clock. I had the best audience of my trip.

That is all. It is all very nebulous but it is the kind of a nebula that is coming together to make a great star, and we are helping its progress. (*Prolonged applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT. I think you can imagine what the new book is going to be in some respects from the manner in which Dr. Walker has presented his subject this morning. Beside

### Address of Mr. O. C. Harn

Out of a clear sky last Fall I received a letter from my esteemed President inviting me to attend a conference upon the subject of advertising, to be held in Indianapolis in connection with the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Institute. I had no acquaintance with this movement. I did not know what it meant, but representing a manufacturer who sometimes tries to get literature into your private offices, I got on the train and went.

I found there a number of manufacturers and a number of architects, and I was asked to address that joint conference after one of your members had made a rather bold arraignment of the advertising which we manufacturers send to you, and he made a good case. He had one of the other members of the conference supplementing him, and he added some horrible examples of the kind of things we manufacturers perpetrate upon you architects, and we were about ready to take the count.

On the other hand, it occurred to me that there was another side to the question, and as the architects had talked pretty plainly, so did I and I ventured to submit that you architects did not know it all, when it came to the question of advertising. Before we got through we were about in position of the colored preacher who preached a very good sermon to his congregation one Sunday morning upon the subject of the Ark of the Covenant. He had a great deal to say in this about the seraphim and cherubim.

any recognition the Committee makes, I wish to acknowledge to him the obligation of the Institute in what he has done for our new text book. I wish to include in that on behalf of the Committee and Institute a word of appreciation for all of those who have contributed to this book.

The Committee believes, I believe, and you will believe I am sure when you have read, that this is going to be a notable addition to literature on the appreciation of art. We expect to create a new cycle of events that will be worth while. I want to record the appreciation of the Board of Directors to the Committee on Education, to all who have in any way contributed to this book which is soon to be in the hands of the public.

THE SECRETARY. There is one resolution, the balance of No. 10, which has not been read:

*Resolved*, that this Convention recognizes the present fund as a generous foundation for a fund that should be recognized by all architects, as well as laymen interested in the Fine Arts, as an appropriate object for either gift or bequest and that the Board of Directors take reasonable steps to encourage the increase of this fund.

*The resolution was adopted.*

### Conference on Better Advertising for Architects

THE PRESIDENT. One of the children of the Institute is the conference on advertising. Some of the resolutions concerning this lusty child of the A. I. A. are to be presented later. Mr. O. C. Harn, of the National Lead Company, is to say a few words to us on those resolutions.

After he had preached a good deal longer than I am going to talk, one of his deacons came to him and said, "Parson, that was sure a fine sermon that you gave this morning; that was a very uplifting sermon. But Parson, is there any difference between a seraphim and a terrapin?" The Parson was puzzled and he scratched his head, but finally he said: "I believe there was some difference between them but they have made it up."

We went into conference after those two speeches of very plain words on both sides and we found out, as a philosopher once said, that most arguments would cease if we could only agree upon the meaning of words. The architects and manufacturers sat there together in a two-day conference and when we got through we found we were pretty nearly together.

You must grant that you need materials out of which to visualize your dreams. We manufacturers are in the business of making materials. We do not all make good materials, neither do you make good designs all the time. I know that because you have admitted it this morning.

It was with the idea to better building, to couple up with the best designs the best materials, and to eliminate the poor designs and the poor materials that it was proposed to get together. We found in that conference that this was not a touch-and-go proposition. It was nothing that we could settle finally because the problem was going to be a

continuing one, continuing as long as buildings were built and as long as architects were architects. We saw the thing to do was to provide for a continuing body. We appointed a temporary continuing committee and we had an executive committee which met quite frequently, manufacturers and architects together, and we had a conference here on the first two days of this week. The result of that conference was a very small document, but it was short because we worked long on it. This little document is the result of preliminary work of months, and finally of the conference from seven o'clock to two-thirty Monday night. Practically every word was debated. It is brief for your consideration because somebody has given a lot of work and time to it. I will read this resolution and leave it for your action.

*(Mr. Harn read the resolution which appears later, with the action taken.)*

I have one or two words in explanation of that resolution. If the manufacturers of the country were asked to form a new organization which might come into contact with you to solve these problems that you want solved, they probably would say we are organized to death already and it would take a long time to sell it to them. If on the other hand a suggestion should be made that this be taken up by some present going manufacturers' organization, then you would be under the necessity of mixing in perhaps with a lot of things the manufacturers are interested in that you would not care anything about, which might involve you in things you do not want to be involved in. So we have proposed that you simply expand your own going committee of the Structural Service just as far as you want to go, and no further.

The whole idea of getting the support of manufacturers in the work you have and the work you have already started, will simply be a matter of expansion at your own invitation.

With those few words of explanation, Mr. President, I will leave the matter with your Convention. *(Applause.)*

THE PRESIDENT. I wish to thank Mr. Harn for his clear presentation of the subject and the manner in which the resolution was presented. It will come up later for action.

*The Convention adjourned to meet on June 9th.*

#### Hospitality—Applied Architecture

On the afternoon of this day the delegates and their friends were the guests of the Illinois Chapter. They were taken by automobiles on a tour of the North Shore district, and Lake Forest. Through the courtesy of the owners the following homes were visited:

The Stonehill Residence, Glencoe (David Adler, Architect—Howard Shaw, Associate);

The H. F. McCormick Residence, Lake Forest (Charles A. Platt, Architect);

The E. L. Ryerson Residence, Lake Forest (Howard Shaw, Architect);

The Charles B. Pike Residence, Lake Forest (David Adler, Architect);

The Ogden Armour Residence, Lake Forest (Arthur Heun, Architect).

A return was made to Winnetka for supper at the Indian Hill Golf Club.

### June Ninth—Morning Session

The Convention was called to order by President Kendall at 10.20 A. M.

THE PRESIDENT. The first item of business on our program this morning is Resolution No. 17 in the report of the Board of Directors.

THE SECRETARY, reading:

*Whereas, the Joint Conference on Better Advertising to Architects between the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects and the Building Materials Producers of the United States and reported in the Journal of the A. I. A. of April, 1922, and the Conference in Chicago, held June 5th and 6th, 1922, have demonstrated the great desirability of a better understanding among Architects and Producers as to their common interest in the characteristics, presentation and appropriate utilization of products entering into construction: be it*

*Resolved, by the American Institute of Architects in 55th Annual Convention assembled, that the Structural Service Committee of the American Institute of Architects be authorized to create a Producers' Section of the Structural Service Committee as a sustaining body to collaborate with the Committee in the following duties:*

(a) to advise and counsel with manufacturers, who may so desire, on the character of their advertising as to size, form and content.

(b) To assist in furthering the use, by Architects and Producers, of the Standard Construction Classification adopted by the American Institute of Architects.

(c) To promote sincerity and reliability of statement in advertising.

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Sullivan W. Jones, Chairman of the Structural Service Committee, who acted as Chairman of the Joint Conference

on Better Advertising to Architects, will speak to us on this subject.

MR. JONES. After Mr. Harn's admirable presentation of the purposes of this movement and the proposed connection between the Structural Service Committee and the material producers of the country, it seems to me nothing is called for in the way of further explanation.

In my judgment, this is an epoch making development. Your action in adopting this resolution is going to effect between the architectural profession as represented in the Institute and the building material producers throughout the country, that mutual confidence resulting from contacts and conferences, which we must have in order to bridge the gulf of skepticism which has heretofore separated them.

It seems to me this new development is highly significant not only of better relations in the future but also of better future building, and it is my earnest hope the Convention will find itself ready to adopt this recommendation unanimously. Mr. President, I move the adoption of the resolution.

*The resolution was adopted.*

MR. JONES. Returning to the subject of Structural Service, and the work of the Committee; I believe it is unnecessary for me to

read this report to you. It has been printed and is before you; it contains nothing that requires your action and if you have read it, that is, I think, sufficient.

I will leave the report and say a few words relating to the Committee's work. I want to emphasize the fact that the work of the Committee has increased to what may be referred to as the saturation point, that is, for the Committee as it is now organized and supported.

In all committees the chairman generally does most of the committee work, and it is very difficult to have it otherwise. Especially is this so with a committee like the Structural Service Committee, with its personnel widely scattered for the purpose of getting a reflection of national opinion on any question that might come up for consideration, and in this respect the scheme has been very successful.

Nevertheless, the size of the committee does not mean that any less work falls upon the chairman's shoulders. Then, much of the work that is being done by the Committee or in the name of the Committee must be done very promptly. We cannot expect people to wait indefinitely for action on matters of urgent importance, on structural problems, and on advertising on the characteristics of materials. Of course, on some matters that will wait, we do send out Committee questionnaires. But this problem of meeting the growing demand for service points to the necessity of reorganizing the Committee, and shortly after this Convention I am going to propose to the members of the Committee that we organize certain sub-committees to facilitate the work.

It is my thought that we ought to have sub-committees on advertising, specifications, fire protection, standardization, research and possibly others, but those five occur to me as being really necessary. Now, the Committee can be greatly assisted in its work by a greater measure of cooperation from the Chapters. Some of the Chapters have committees on Materials and Methods and where such committees exist, the questions and issues which come before the Structural Service Committee are referred to them as well as to the committee members. If each Chapter had a committee on Materials and Methods, through such local consideration as they would afford, we could say with full justification that the Structural Service Committee acted for the Institute. It would be a splendid thing for the Institute and for the profession to come more intimately into contact with the work we are doing with other national bodies and Governmental Bureaus and Departments. I hope the

delegates of the various Chapters here will go home and recommend to their respective Chapters that they organize committees on Materials and Methods.

The Committee faces a rather difficult problem in connection with its work with the Department of Commerce and the latter's so-called program of simplification which is merely another word or term for limited standardization, that is "physical standardization," "dimensional standardization" of sizes, character and types of production.

The Institute, as you know, is a member body of the American Engineering Standards Committee and Secretary Hoover has asked the Standards Committee to request its member bodies to report such items or such classes of products in their particular fields as lend themselves to "simplification" or reduction in the number of sizes and types. The Committee on Structural Service is at the present time awaiting replies to a questionnaire sent out to secure suggestions. If any of you have any suggestions in that direction I would be glad to have them in writing after the Convention. Another thing you could do, if you prefer, is get in touch with your local committee member and report your suggestions to him.

Another very important matter which concerns the Committee on Structural Service is the program, now well under way, providing for a national research on paint-on-wood; that is, the protection and preservation of wood, not only new, but old. In this movement, which was inaugurated primarily by the National Research Council, there are cooperating the following bodies:

Engineering Foundation,  
Association of Wood Using Industries,  
National Association of Farm Implement Manufacturers,  
National Council of Furniture Associations,  
National Piano Manufacturers Association,  
American Farm Bureau Federation,  
Forest Products Laboratories,  
American Institute of Architects,  
and others are coming in almost every day.

When we launched this program, we went to Washington to get the Department of Agriculture to grant an appropriation to carry on the work. But we were a little late in approaching the Government on the subject. We found that the budget had already been made up and gone through and was then under consideration by Congress. However, the Committee has the assurance that if we make a timely request next year we shall have no difficulty in securing an appropriation of



\$25,000 to apply on this particular research. Some of the organizations mentioned have committed themselves to contingent appropriations to carry the work through the first year. The Institute has found itself unable to make any contribution up to the present time.

The Engineering Foundation has contributed \$500; the National Council of Furniture Associations, \$1,000; and the Forest Products Laboratories have taken out of their appropriations and set aside \$4,000. Other bodies may later make appropriations. As soon as it is convenient, I shall go back to the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects and ask again for an appropriation perhaps of only a nominal amount, simply as evidence of the Institute's good faith and sincere desire to see the work go forward. The total budget for the first year amounts to not more than ten thousand dollars and we ought to have no difficulty in raising that small amount for such an important piece of work.

#### Address of Miss Lloyd Marshall

In my four or five years' experience speaking on Fire Prevention before various kinds of audiences, I have learned one thing and that is to ask for *plenty* of time in which to speak. You see, the first fifteen minutes talking before women might just as well be spent upon saying the alphabet backwards for all they listen to is what I have on and whether they like my clothes or not. But I have only a few minutes this morning and although I am not an architect, nor an engineer, nor can I even call myself an "expert" (everyone seems to be an expert, these days) still I have a few things to say, which I hope you will listen to and so I am just going to start right in.

In the great organization, the National Fire Protection Association, which has done so much towards decreasing fire hazards and spreading knowledge of fire safety, I have a Committee which I think is a very strong Committee because two architects are on it—I just talked to Mr. Boyd but I don't know whether the other is here this morning or not. We are spreading correct knowledge about how to lessen fire dangers in schools, hospitals, asylums, and all kinds of institutional buildings and how to safeguard the lives of children and the helpless in those buildings. I have great respect for your profession; you can build beauty, you can educate the public as no other artists can do for your gallery is all outdoors, through you, in time, America can stand in Art where she now stands in civic government. You can point to the past with pride, for the work which Bulfinch, Upjohn and Hunt, Richardson, Burnham and McKim did, to name only a few who used to meet with you, are wonderful examples of beauty of line and of form. But what satisfaction is it to you to build wonderful structures, to make great reputations on State Houses, hospitals, schools, and national buildings, when all the skill, experience and knowledge which it takes years for you to get and months to execute into permanent form can go down in ruins in a matter of minutes?

For these fires which we are having today are destroying the work and the dreams of the architects of yesterday. You will say with us that many of the buildings that burn are not works of the great masters, that it is even well to have them burn. We all grant that—but how about the lives of dependents in those buildings that are burning this year, last year, and the year before? We have real need

Let me come back to Fire Protection. The Committee on Fire Protection ought to be consolidated with the Committee on Structural Service, because their fields of activity seem to overlap. It has been recommended that the Fire Prevention Committee be made a Sub-Committee on Fire Protection of the Structural Service Committee. I understand the Board has acted favorably on the suggestion and therefore it requires no action by the Convention.

You all know what splendid work the N. F. P. A. is doing on fire protection and fire prevention. It has a Committee on Schools, Hospitals and Penal Institutions.

The chairman of that committee, Miss Marshall, has been preaching the wisdom of Fire Prevention and Protection to the women of the country. She has come to Chicago to deliver a message to the American Institute of Architects. It is my privilege to introduce to you Miss Lloyd Marshall. (*Applause.*)

of these buildings that are burning—it is always a waste to the community as well as to architectural America to have them go, but the lives of men, women and children are far greater than the economic side of the question or even of the art side.

You know the record today as well as I. And when I was told recently by the National Board of Fire Underwriters that there is an average of six fires a day in school buildings, five fires a day in churches, eight fires a day in club and association buildings, eight fires a week in hospitals, four fires a week in penal institutions, and six fires a week in administration buildings, I know we all agree something is wrong, and that *something* comes right back to the architects and the engineers, the Fire Prevention people and the politicians of the country!

And there is something the matter with the layman and woman on Boards of Education, Hospital Boards or advising about the funds of any such buildings who is told anything about these startling facts and yet asks architects to get the *cheapest* kind of protection, or that better janitor service is needed, or fire escapes because they are reasonable and give a certain amount of safety, or that *nothing* is needed because the building is of brick and the occupants have efficient fire drills, or any other such archaic beliefs. And many still believe in just these things, you know.

When we remember the record of fires in brick, stone, steel and concrete buildings we know that all the knowledge and all the safety devices which we have are needed to save them from destruction in fires.

And when I remember the lost lives—all those little children burned to death in the Collinswood and Peabody school fires, the Lyons fire of less than two years ago, to mention only a few, and all the other schools that have burned, but because they happened at night or through some other piece of "luck," caused no life loss and the men and women in hospitals and other institutional buildings who have lost their lives in fire—I know we should talk protection of vertical openings, the need for absolute safety around heating apparatus, the efficacy of automatic sprinklers, smoke-proof, fireproof stairs, hand extinguishers and all other like measures that will promote safety. And we should talk them *hard* and talk them to everyone.

When I heard just recently from a member of The Public School Association of one city that certain promised safeguards for hazardous schools had been denied because this is election year in that city and expenses had to be kept down, I realize that big men and women in and out of politics must fight for school safety no matter whom it hits!

When I am told that an architect advised a certain kind of equipment as the best means for protecting the schools of a city and that the Board of Education had a member who was in another manufacturing line, the architect's advice was turned down and the other's taken, although the architect said it did not provide adequate safety, I know this condition must be *smashed!* And it will be when women and men bring organized pressure to change it.

But at present, most of the general public doesn't know the real facts. We are trying to tell as many as possible, but the architects also must be determined and brave enough to take a positive stand for safety for the buildings you build and remodel or the terrific fire loss will continue to go on, with continued loss of life. We talk and educate—but you *act!*

More and more organizations are lining up with the National Fire Protection Association and other organizations to fight fires. The Chamber of Commerce, the Credit Men's Association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs are among large and powerful organizations which can and will be a tremendous force for getting real safety for all kinds of buildings. Do you architects realize what this means to you? It means that Public Opinion is slowly, but steadily being formed upon sounder, newer lines. This means that all over the country architects and safety engineers can get public opinion to work for what you advise and so be able to provide the protection you think is best fitted to each specific condition.

I believe in the power which you architects of the country have and which you can use to control unsafe conditions if you only will stand for safety. Buildings burning today are those which have been erected for many years or even recently. For even new, modern so-called "fire-proof" buildings are daily being destroyed by fire, as you know as well as I. Only you can change this condition to a permanent one of safety; only you yourselves can stand for the highest form of fire protection and insist upon using the greatest means of making your buildings safe. I feel strongly that with the American Institute of Architects wide awake to the present unsafe conditions permitted to exist even in some of our modern buildings and determined to fight it, ten years from now we will not have such a terrific rate of destroyed property. So, the American Institute of Architects and the National Fire Protection Association can go on together in shouldering the responsibility of reducing fires and in spreading knowledge of how to safeguard the lives of occupants by fire-proofing so-called fire-proof buildings.

(Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT. I am sure I voice your sentiments in thanking Miss Marshall for coming all the way to this city to bring us such a worthy message. I want to compliment the Committee on having so excellent an advocate of their work.

MR. HOLSMAN. I move the adoption of the Structural Service Committee report.

*The motion was carried.*

Herbert C. Hoover Nominated an Honorary Member

THE SECRETARY. It seems that it would be appropriate to take up now resolution No. 18, which I am going to read:

*Resolved*, that the American Institute of Architects in Convention assembled, records its high appreciation of the services which Herbert C. Hoover has rendered to the Building Industry and the Public by his administration of the Department of Commerce. His insistence upon simplification and standardization of products and economy in their use, springing from his instinctive opposition to waste of all kinds, will result in great advantage to the industry and his influence in creating a wider co-operation among the many constituent parts of the industry has been of great value and will continue to be a potent power in the development of this co-operation along those sound lines of procedure which must be followed if permanent progress and accomplishment are to be secured. Therefore, in recognition of this great personal contribution towards the advancing of the industry of which the profession of architecture is but a part, it is

*Further Resolved*, that Herbert C. Hoover be elected to Honorary Membership in the American Institute of Architects.

THE PRESIDENT. Those of you who are present and were present last year will remember that at our last convention we were honored by the presence of Mr. Hoover. All of you, being familiar with the public prints of the last five years, know with increasing regard how Mr. Hoover, a man eminent in his own profession, a man of splendid ability and success as an engineer, has come to public notice and public appreciation by his public service to the world. No man in our day, perhaps, has a name more familiar throughout the entire world.

Coming to an Executive Department in our National Government, he has brought those qualities of personal popularity, business ability and success to bear upon the problems of today. His recognition and appreciation of the Architects in connection with some of these problems which he has studied and which he is setting on foot for settlement, has been very marked and kind.

We ought to recognize this by means of this honor which is proposed to be conferred.

Delegate to International Congress of Architects

THE PRESIDENT. A resolution is offered.

*Resolved*, that the American Institute of Architects, in Convention assembled, refer to the Board of Directors with power to act, the Invitation of the American Section of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Architects to appoint delegates to the Tenth Congress and to hold the Eleventh Congress under its auspices in America.



The Institute has received an invitation to send representatives to the next meeting to be held in Brussels in the fall.

It is the hope that the next convention after the one of 1922 might be held in America. This resolution is to refer the matter to the Board of Directors, with power to send an invitation to the International Congress of

Architects to meet in America, when they hold their convention three years hence.

*The resolution was adopted.*

Report of the Small House Committee

THE PRESIDENT. The next item of business is the report of the Committee on Small Houses. Mr. Edwin H. Brown of Minneapolis will present this. He is the Chairman of the Committee. (*Applause.*)

### Address of Mr. Edwin H. Brown

Three years ago a very short resolution was adopted by the Convention of the American Institute of Architects at Nashville. Two years ago, the Committee which was appointed following that, brought to the Convention the work of the old Minnesota Bureau and presented a little pamphlet showing how they were trying to handle the small house question and submitted that to you as a possibility of it being the Institute's solution of the small house problem. They were told to go ahead and were given the general endorsement of the idea by the Institute.

A year ago at Washington, this had developed into a national organization, The Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, and a plan was given for the development of Regional Bureaus. That idea, as you know, was approved and the control of it given to the American Institute of Architects.

A report has been prepared by the Committee and submitted to you in great detail. You also have in front of you a small bulletin, issued by the Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, which goes into the whole story, but I am not going to attempt to read that rather long report or go into detail with the magazine.

I am going to take a few minutes of your time to show you some of the actual things the Bureau has produced.

Last year I presented to you a book which was gotten out by the Small House Service Bureau of Minnesota, now the Northwestern Division, for the Southern Pine Association. Since that time, the Mountain Division has been incorporated with headquarters at Denver, and they have done a very remarkable piece of work, the production of this book. (*Holding book up for display.*) I will not go through the book in detail, but you will find it covers the small house question very thoroughly.

Much to the surprise of the Committee in making a report last November to the Board of Directors of the Institute, which carried an indirect suggestion that it might be well to establish, if we could, some sort of advance service to the newspapers and publish a magazine, they were given the approval of the Board with the Board's opinion that it was the proper thing to do; so The Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States got in touch with the newspapers, especially the Minneapolis *Journal*. They became interested in the idea and today, through the outcome of that interest, something like two million readers are being reached by the Home Builders' Clinic every week, which lends considerable weight to the small house question. They run a column of comment on the small house subject in the papers and also, in addition to the house plans, run a column of questions and answers. In this column answers to questions which have been submitted are given, and the answers printed are only a small selected portion of those written by the Bureau each week. This is published and carried out all over the country. This feature appealed so to the Minneapolis *Journal* that they thought perhaps a good way to illustrate what the Bureau was doing and what good house building might mean, would be to buy a lot and build a house, simply for the purpose of advancing the movement.

I want to touch on the fact that it was so arranged that an imaginary person by the name of John W. Journal and

wife and two or three children decided they wanted to build a house. This example was so thoroughly carried out that it was started from the first step, that of finding out how to finance a house and where to buy material and what to buy and all that goes into the building of a home. This was featured thoroughly from the very first step until the completion of the home. The *Journal* each week told a story of just how it was being done, so that you can have some idea of the documents and evidence that that paper has been publishing in regard to the small house building.

(*Holding up newspapers.*) This, of course, is partly from the paper and partly from the Bureau, and very largely from the profession of architecture in general. Here's more; incidentally, it might be of interest to you to know that the Minnesota Chapter, after this was well under way, felt it would be a good plan to advertise the profession in some way. A small amount of money was appropriated and they are taking out a little advertisement each week, in which they give a small item on architecture. This one (*indicating*) is No. 3, relating to the Training of an Architect, and they tell in brief what the training of an Architect is, and so on with the different topics or headings. At the top is a picture of a piece of work done by some member of the Chapter, but no name is put to it, just to indicate that an Architect builds something besides expensive residences, court houses and monumental buildings. This particular one is a garage. Here's another one showing a farm house; another one showing a factory building, and following that we find that more information is given on the subject. The paper found it necessary to give more space to the matter and so we find editorials on the subject. These are all items that have been published in connection with the Bureau. They are basing their home campaign upon what the architect is doing in general.

Then we find here a general tendency to educate the people on just what an architect is, what his work consists of, how he should be consulted and so forth. Here's something which was taken from our good friends across the water, the Royal Institute of British Architects. In this little item it says:

"It takes more than a painted sign and a letterhead to make an architect. A distinguished English architect says that an architect is a man who is engaged at small expense to make cheap mistakes with a two-penny pencil on a four-penny piece of paper and to rub them out with a half-penny piece of rubber so as to save his client from making a 10,000 pound mistake on a 5,000 pound site."

It was felt necessary that there should be a bulletin got out to the members of what the Bureau was doing and a little magazine called "The Small Home" has been brought out. You have number three there showing pictures of finished houses and telling all we can tell regarding building service, dwelling upon what the architect is in every way; a small magazine going to the users of the Bureau service and to the public in general; a magazine, not for the architect but for the small home. It is supported by the national advertising in it.

(*Here Mr. Brown took a map and pencil and pointed out the growth of the project by the coloring on the map.*)

I have written so many reports and given you so much along this line that I do not like to take very much of your time now. Houses are really being built. They are coming in with us all along the line. Here are specimens of our work (*displaying a dozen or more photographs*). Here are a number of books that we have put out.

(At this point Mr. Brown read several letters to demonstrate the wide success of the Bureau, and displayed documents produced by the Bureau as part of its service.)

One of the things which seems to trouble a great many people is, "What does the Bureau do?" "How is it going to affect the architect?" I would like to read a few of these letters to you to cover this point. (Several letters from small home builders were read.)

So far, gentlemen, I have stood up alone as Chairman of the Committee on Small Houses and presented this matter to you each year. That has brought a rather peculiar misunderstanding. People say it is my Bureau. They talk about Brown's Bureau; Brown's plans; Brown's plan factory. They say the idea is mine. It is not. It has been worked up by many of us and it belongs to the Institute, so I am going to take the liberty today of showing you that it is not Brown's plan, and I would like to ask, Mr. President, if I may introduce one or two gentlemen to the convention.

In the first division that was formed, the old Minnesota Bureau, now the Northwestern Division, it has at the present time as its President Mr. Harry T. Downs of Minneapolis. I would like him to stand up so you can look at him.

(*Applause.*)

MR. DOWNS. I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything. My understanding with Mr. Brown was that I was simply to place myself on exhibition. He probably called on me first as being one of the chief offenders in this matter. I thank you. (*Applause.*)

MR. BROWN. I want to introduce Mr. William E. Fisher, who is the President of the Mountain Division, with headquarters at Denver, Colorado.

MR. FISHER. The Mountain Division was incorporated after a thorough investigation of the working of the Minnesota Bureau. We were able to get under way quite rapidly, by avoiding the mistakes of others and through the assistance of the Minnesota Bureau. We have been working about three months, rendering service and getting newspapers to publish our matter and other things. I want to say the service is accepted with great enthusiasm, not only by the public in general, but also by the architect who depends on the small house for his livelihood. That has been brought out by careful investigation and the matters are taken up directly with the architects. We are enjoying a pleasing response in the project.

MR. BROWN. It takes a certain amount of courage for a group of men to start off and get something going. A gentleman from this section of the country wrote many months ago and said that he liked the idea of the Bureau and wanted to join. He sent his check

for \$110.00—one hundred for the Northwestern Division and ten dollars for the United States Bureau.

A certificate was sent back to him and in the return mail he wrote that he had twelve or fifteen men who wanted to form a Division. He asked, "What do I do?" We told him and he did it. We sent him certain articles of incorporation and things went off immediately. These have been filed and the North Central Division has been formed. I would like to have the Secretary-Treasurer of the North Central Division rise, that I may introduce to you Mr. H. J. Rotier. (*Applause.*)

MR. ROTIER. I would like to say for the North Central Region just formed that we are stronger for this movement than anyone else, we believe. We feel it is an avenue that will open to the general public, to the building public, the training and the education of the architect who should build the small homes of America. I believe the Institute is to be congratulated that such an avenue has been adopted. It is a service that I believe the Institute should give to the public. (*Applause.*)

MR. BROWN. In closing, I would like to make one or two short remarks. During the past year the attention of the Department of Commerce was called to the Small House Service Bureau. They took it up and looked into it with the thoroughness which the Department always looks into things. I was called to Washington on some other matters of business and was asked if I would see Mr. Hoover. You can quite naturally guess what my answer was. I was given a definite appointment and at exactly the hour of my appointment I was ushered into Mr. Hoover's office. When I walked in he shook hands and said "How do you do?" I replied, and I spent ten minutes telling him about the Bureau. He asked me four or five questions only, but those touched at the very heart of the entire idea. He had made a thorough investigation and had seen every document the Bureau had. He turned and gave to the Bureau and to the American Institute of Architects his full and hearty endorsement and his offer of cooperation and they have been doing so ever since that time. (*Applause.*)

It has been my duty to address a number of bodies in regard to this Bureau, such bodies as the National Federation of Construction Industries, who have endorsed the idea; the American Lumber Congress also, and any number of others. The letters that are coming in show what other people and other professions

think of the Bureau. The letters show what other countries are thinking of it. Canada is writing in to find out about it. England is writing for data. France is writing for data. Sweden is interested in that they sent two architects to Washington to find out about it. They made the long trip to Minnesota to go into the Bureau in detail because they are also having their troubles and they are looking for the right solutions.

Here is the American Institute of Architects; here is the Department of Commerce; here are the various manufacturers; here are the publishers and here are the public coming forth and saying that the Bureau is doing something that is well worth while and is solving a big problem. Now, why can not we, as a profession in general, get out and come into this? It costs you one hundred and ten dollars to join; let me invite you all. Come on in, the water's fine. Put up one hundred and ten dollars and take a chance. If you will all come in you will put enough money, enough backing, into this thing so that it can go ahead and dominate its policy, and get out the things needed in every part of the United States. There is a great chance in this country to put over something for the good of building. The manufacturers of the country are getting worried, as are the Chambers of Commerce and other organizations that are looking into the type of buildings that are going up in this country.

We want you to join with us and help us. The architects should lead this movement. Another way you can help is by subscribing to the *Bulletin*; it doesn't cost much and you can see what's doing; and may I suggest that you read what we have given you, that you read it from beginning to end. I judge a great many of you have not read it from some of the things I have heard and so I leave with you the proposition of the Bureau on Small Homes. This is merely a report of the progress of one year. I would not like to forecast the report of progress for next year. I do not dare. I do not know. (*Applause.*)

MR. STEPHENS. I do not wish to go into any great discussion, and certainly I cannot equal the eloquence of Mr. Brown. I wish to place the New Jersey Chapter's position again before the Convention. I am perfectly willing, if there is no objection (which I know there is not) to move the taking from the table of the resolution I made at the last Convention, as indicating the attitude of New Jersey on the question. We feel that the

Small House plan will eventually fall of its own weight.

As to the New Jersey Society, we addressed a paper to the Secretary of the Institute and the Secretary of each Chapter which defined the attitude of the Society.

THE PRESIDENT. That letter was sent to all the Chapters, and was received by the Board of Directors. No recommendation is before us from the Board of Directors with regard thereto. Is there further discussion upon the question? The chair will say that the New Jersey Society of Architects emphatically states, as evidenced by Mr. Stephens, its disapproval of the scheme, and its hope that the Institute will withdraw its support. If there is no further discussion of the report, a vote on its acceptance and the approval of the work is in order.

MR. HOLSMAN. I move that the report be accepted and that the work of the Committee in general be highly commended.

*The motion was carried.*

MR. HOLSMAN. I would like to make a motion as to the sense of the meeting. An approval has been indicated, heartily, of the general work of the Committee on Small Houses and the Bureau as it has been established. I think it is of great good and yet there are objections in some places to some of the details that have been followed and to some of the policies of the Bureau in relation to small houses so far as they affect the architects, and especially the young architects.

In order to reiterate the sentiment expressed by the Illinois Chapter through its delegation last year, I move that it is the sense of the meeting that in the publication of designs, in publications directly or indirectly approved by the A. I. A., the name of the designer or designers be appended to the design when it is practicable.

The reason for making this motion, I think, is obvious to most of us, but I want to mention one or two items. In some states corporations cannot practice architecture; in most of the states corporations cannot be examined as architects.

I recently took part in a little play showing the attitude of the painting profession towards art and the public towards art, in which one of the painters said of a painting, "Why any photographer can do that sort of thing. I want to paint the soul beneath the bones, to express the idea grasped by the mind." But the point was the picture was unworthy because any photographer could make that kind of a picture, yet it has been conceded by custom, sanctioned by the public, that there is enough art even in photography to war-



rant the name of the photographer being placed on his picture when it is published, especially in an art magazine or newspaper.

It is the custom of the architectural journals, to append the name of the architect to the design when the name can be found, and this resolution is intended to apply not only to THE JOURNAL of the A. I. A. but to any other publication that the Institute directly or indirectly approves.

MR. SAXE. I will second the motion, and to add to it, I would like to say that the failure of the Institute to take action upon this phase of the situation last year is the reason why the Illinois Chapter has found itself unable to give its hearty cooperation to a worthy movement.

It is utterly illegal in Illinois for a corporation to practice architecture in any form and we felt that the application of the designer's name to these plans as set forth as a basic principle in the canons of the Institute, would make it perfectly legal for the Illinois Chapter to enter into this thing with the whole-hearted spirit and support which it deserves.

One other thing. I would like to bring this up in an effort to clarify what is perhaps a misunderstanding. Last year when Mr. Flagg was explaining the intricacies of the Bureau he mentioned or intimated the intention of the Bureau to go into the designing of other buildings, perhaps stores, and if my recollection serves me correctly, theatres and things of that kind. The intimation of such a procedure was one of the things to which the Illinois Chapter felt opposed. If that is not the intention of the Bureau we should like to have it so declared and recorded.

The clarification of that one item and that which Mr. Holsman brings out, the name of the designer, will greatly facilitate matters in the Illinois Chapter.

MR. BROWN. With regard to the first point—the name of the architect upon the design. That has been brought up by quite a number of people. Indirectly that is already done because the names of the members of the Bureau are published upon every document the Bureau gets out and it is known that not one but three or four of them are the authors of those plans. The Bureau is not an individual architect's piece of work. No individual can control it or dominate it—in fact, in the working out of the program of small houses, you will find that it will not be one architect that will do this one, or another one that will do that one. Frequently, for the sake of getting something out on time from different offices, the work is so done that it would be impossible to name the architect unless you put down a large number of names. You put the "Architects' Small House

Service Bureau" and you have made it clear that some of the architects made this plan and that all of them are behind getting that plan out.

In regard to states where there is registration which makes it illegal for a corporation to act, I am very much interested to know that in Chicago there are no incorporated architectural firms of any sort—I had not realized it before. It is perfectly possible to do as a great many firms in states other than Illinois do, to have some member of the Bureau, if the plan runs above a certain cost, because in most states there is a limit and below that it is not necessary to have an architect's name, to have some member of the Institute put his seal upon the plan and the thing is settled. I do not know how it is, but Bureau houses are being built in other states wherein there are registration laws.

Another point in regard to that is the fact that architects, like any other class of people, have their jealousies. Sometimes I regret to say they may be even petty. Let us suppose that we make out a program for 100 houses and we allot to each of you 100 men one of the 100 plans. To get this program out promptly we allot to each one of you a certain plan; you (*indicating*) are given a three-room house with a requirement that it must be quite simple, very small and built of wood; and you (*indicating*) are given a six-room house that shall be built of brick and that shall be as nice as you can make it along that line, keeping the size down to six rooms; and you (*indicating*) shall be given a tile house; and you (*indicating*) shall be given a concrete block house of four rooms, bungalow type; and you (*indicating*) get a half and half house, if you will, story and a half of two materials. It so happens (*indicating*) that you do not like a brick house, but you have drawn the cream of the whole thing. Now, what is going to be the answer?

In a very short time when the plans are published, Mr. So and So has this bully house, and Mr. So and So has this house. What is going to be the feeling? Who is going to do this house, the three room? You are all going to want to do that beautiful house and you are not going to get even a fair distribution of plans that are required for a big building program. You have got to do what some of us, who have been working upon another committee, have found to be very necessary. You have got to take down your present ideals about architecture which are worked up in large fields, big things—the fine things we all want to do, and you have got to get down to bed rock, down to the people who haven't the money to do all these splendid things. You see big houses, yes, but you cannot apply the principles



attendant upon those houses to a small house, but you have to build up the general feeling of good proportion, good line, decent housing, and that is the purpose of this whole thing.

Now there is another question in regard to stores, theatres and that sort of thing, that I think is entirely answered by the fact that the Bureau cannot do one thing that the Board of Directors of the Institute tells it not to do. There are any number of people who see the chance of building up this scheme to any proportion, but there is not a ghost of a chance that the Bureau will do it. The limitation laid down by the Bureau is six rooms as a maximum and the only way it can be changed is by the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects.

This Bureau is yours, it is for you; its whole policies are yours, but it is not fair to try to make a decision as to a detail of policy upon the floor of the Convention. You have a body of men, the Board of Directors of the A. I. A., who can follow down this whole matter; you can change the whole personnel of the Bureau next week and you can lay upon them the things that should or should not be done, and you can change the whole policy by telling them what you want. It is perfectly fair it seems to me.

MR. SAXE. The Illinois Chapter is very desirous of cooperating but it could not do it, however, by the means suggested by Mr. Brown, that of affixing the seal of an architect, and therefore by intimation assuming that he is the author of that plan. That is as distinctly against the law as for a corporation to operate in the State of Illinois. If Mr. Holsman will permit an amendment to his motion, to cause it to read that the name of the real author be placed upon the plan or that the Board will instruct the Bureau to try to work out a method by which states having registration laws may cooperate, I shall be very happy to see such a resolution passed. (*Applause.*)

MR. HOLSMAN. I do not see why that should not be another motion. The main object here is this—architects everywhere and the state laws everywhere, try to discourage the practice of architecture by corporations. We all know that we would be straining a point if we undertook among ourselves to say that this particular action of the Small House Bureau is not capable of knocking down one of the ideals of the A. I. A., even though the Institute approves the corporation only for producing the type of architecture involved in small houses, limited to six rooms. But the general public must be regarded in this matter. As the public sees the American Institute of Archi-

tects, as the public understands it, the approval by the Institute of the practice of architecture in small houses by corporations would have great weight in the matter of public approval of designing larger buildings and important buildings and monuments by corporations. It is not similar to a company of architects joining together to practice architecture—it is a little different. A number of architects can properly go together, their names being known to their clients, and it is often known who in that company designs, and who executes the contracts, and who carries out the work shown by their plans. That is a matter quite different.

Here is a general corporation claiming the approval and participation of the A. I. A., apparently approving of the practice of architecture by corporations and giving no credit to the man who happens to be able to design a creditable little house. We ought to know, it seems to me, where the Institute stands, and whether as represented by this body, it approves of the idea of fostering in any way the practice and design of architecture by corporations.

MR. BROWN. The Bureau I am sure would be perfectly delighted if the Illinois Chapter would step in and take their share of this work. I think it is perfectly certain that if the Illinois Chapter decided that in doing such work, they wished to put upon each drawing they got out the name of the architect they would be perfectly free to do so. Certain problems that have arisen in the Bureau have made it seem advisable not to put the name of the individual architect upon any plan, but there would be no reason that I can see why the Illinois Chapter, if it got out a series of plans, should not put upon each one of their plans "Mr. Holsman did this," "Mr. Saxe did this," or "Mr. Perkins did this," and so forth. I can see nothing in the present ruling that would prohibit that. It is entirely possible as the Bureau functions now. Do not let us try to settle too many details on the floor when we cannot know all of the conditions.

MR. LELAND. I understand Mr. Holsman's motion is to record the sense of the meeting, and does not apply solely to small house plans. He asks that it be the sense of the meeting—that when practicable the names of architects appear on their drawings.

THE PRESIDENT. The motion is on the sense of the meeting, and therefore not binding but advisory.

MR. PEABODY. I call the attention of the Convention to the fact that this discussion has gone on as if there were no registration laws in the states, as if it was a matter for the Conven-

tion to settle as to what the policy of this corporation should be. It seems to me that the corporation would do well to consult with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, to find out under what circumstances a name may be put upon one of these plans and under what circumstances these plans may be issued in any state. A man may be at perfect liberty to do certain things in Wisconsin, or Illinois, but as soon as he brings a plan to some state where he is not registered and puts his name on it, some well-wisher may call him to court and ask him by what means he practices in that state. This is a thing that should be taken up and settled as to its legal issues.

THE PRESIDENT. Those in favor of the motion as to the sense of the meeting that the architect's plans where practicable shall be signed by the name of the author responsible for their creation, will say "Aye."

*The motion was carried unanimously.*

MR. LOVATT. I think our discussion this morning shows a great deal of sympathy with the work of the Bureau. Philadelphia feels that there is a possibility of this thing becoming so gigantic that it would not be properly managed from one centralized place. It has thought of suggesting to the Board the establishment of a bureau in each Chapter, so that the Chapters could have direct control and their fingers on the whole operation. I do not offer that suggestion as a motion, but as the sense of the Philadelphia Chapter.

MR. BARBER. Can Mr. Brown tell us approximately how many of these houses have been built throughout the country on plans furnished by the Bureau?

MR. BROWN. I judge between 200 and 300. Probably 95% of the small houses built in this country never see plans from an architect's office; of the remaining 5%, the Bureau is building a few at present, and much of our current effort is educational. Therefore it is all the more important that we get the full and complete backing of the profession, and everybody working with us. We have little to work with and the problem is so big when it is handled properly that it takes a good deal of force. There is nothing in our By-laws which would prevent branches being formed in each and every Chapter, or even in each and every city. The plan of organization merely gives central points that information may come into for transmission to the central body, in order that the Institute, through the Board of Directors, can maintain a steady and reasonable control throughout the country.

I can best liken it to the operation of the Red Cross—which had chapters in every city and county. These were coordinated and directed from central headquarters.

MR. BARBER. I was told by someone recently that only 4% of the total amount of building in the United States was designed by architects. As long as there are only 200 of these houses already built by the Bureau, I do not think we need worry about it for a while. I think we ought to go ahead and see where we land.

#### Exhibition of Mr. Sullivan's Work

THE PRESIDENT. You will remember the vogue, which obtained in Chicago, of Mr. Louis Sullivan's style of ornament which he developed, and which made a great impression upon Chicago and the country. He has been drawing a series of plates illustrating the philosophy of ornament as devised and perfected by him. Some twelve or more are now under glass on exhibition at the Art Institute. Mr. Sullivan's work made so great an impression in his time, that I am sure any of you who have time will desire to see his work in the Burnham Library in the Art Institute. Would Mr. Sullivan like to say a word in regard to this matter?

MR. SULLIVAN. I came here not to speak but to listen. I wished especially to see how matters of education were progressing. Incidentally I reported to the President that these drawings would be on exhibition.

Along about January the Burnham Library, an architectural library, thought it would be well if I would put on record a number of drawings to illustrate the philosophy and lines of designs which I devised at the expense of some forty years of experience. At the time it seemed preposterous that such a work could be done, it was very laborious and I did not want to undertake it. There are thirty plates in all, twelve of which have been completed. There is some probability that when these plates are completed for the Library, they may be reproduced in book form. That matter has not been seriously thought of yet. It will probably take four months to complete the remaining plates.

THE PRESIDENT. I am sure you were all very glad to see and to hear from Mr. Sullivan, and we thank him for speaking a word to us.

#### Schedule of Charges—Amendments

THE SECRETARY. The following amendments to the Schedule, proposed by the Committee on Contracts, are offered by the Board:

*Resolved*, That A. I. A. Document 169, Professional Practice of Architects, be amended as follows:

Paragraph 7, add after the word "fire" in the tenth line, the words "or other casualty."

Paragraph 8, omit the words "on account of it" occurring in the sixth line.

Paragraph 9, add a new fourth paragraph between the present third and fourth paragraphs as follows:

During the preparation of the preliminary studies and of the specifications and general working drawings, it is proper that payments on account be made at monthly or other intervals, in proportion to the progress of the Architect's service, and so as to aggregate in each period not more than the sums prescribed above.

And also add in the second line of the last paragraph before the word "penalty," the words "the use of old materials," and add a comma after the word "penalty."

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### Public Information Work

THE SECRETARY. There is another item, relative to the work of the Committee on Public Information, which might be read at this time. The Board reports that a newspaper of international circulation has adopted the policy of maintaining a weekly column of architectural criticism for the purpose of educating the public. I have here a letter from the Executive Editor, Charles M. Stow, of the *Christian Science Monitor*, an international paper, which I would like to read:

June 6, 1922.

MR. W. S. PARKER, Secretary,  
American Institute of Architects.

Dear Mr. Parker:

Following our conversations on the subject, I am glad to inform you that the *Monitor's* architectural department is now under way. We propose to devote space once a week to articles and items of interest to architects and to undertake something which I think is unique in a newspaper, that is, architectural criticism. A photograph or drawing of a new building or architectural problem will illustrate an occasional frank criticism of the structure from an architectural standpoint, either signed or anonymous. The *Monitor* realizes the world's ignorance pertaining to architectural matters and hopes to do its share with the help of interested architects in remedying the condition. I should esteem it a favor if you would call attention to this feature at some session of the Institute and let me know what reaction the project causes.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES M. STOW,  
Executive Editor.

#### The International Congress of Architects

THE PRESIDENT. If Major Totten is in the room, I should like to announce that the resolution concerning representation at the International Congress of Architects was passed in his absence. Can he say a word in explanation of the work of the Congress?

Major Totten spoke as follows:

In the name of the American Section of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress of Architects, I have the very great honor of inviting the Officers, Fellows and Members of the American Institute

of Architects to attend the Tenth International Congress of Architects.

It will be held in Brussels September 4, 1922, under the distinguished Patronage of H. M. King Albert I and under the auspices of the "Société Centrale d'Architectes de Belgique."

To translate the invitation of the Belgian Committee:

"There was never a more auspicious moment than the present for holding an International Congress. The War, it will be remembered, brusquely interrupted the preparations of the Tenth Congress, which was to have been held in Petrograd in May, 1915, under the august protection of H. I. M. Emperor Nicolas. During and even since the War the architects of various countries have been isolated from each other. It is further thought to be an especially appropriate time for renewing these gatherings when the "Société Centrale" will be celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation.

"We Belgians believe too that as our country was the center of the theater of War where so many peoples mingled their blood, that our foreign confrères will be glad to see our reconstructions and will also rejoice in the vitality of our countrymen.

"The Congress, which will include delegates from all friendly countries, will be held under the distinguished presidency of M. Girault, Member of the Institute of France. The Belgian Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. J. Caluwaerts, with Mr. R. Moenaert as Secretary, is assured of the co-operation of Spain, Holland, Canada, Portugal, England, Italy, the United States and Switzerland."

An International and a National Retrospective Architectural Exhibition will be held at the same time.

A few words about the Congress in general may not be amiss. It was organized some thirty years ago and its meetings, which have been held in many of the large Capitals of Europe, have been attended by the most distinguished architects of our time. There are usually from 1,000 to 1,500 members in attendance. Its nucleus is a permanent Committee of over 100 architects from 20 different countries. This Committee has full authority over the Congress between its sessions; it decides on the subjects to be discussed, the place and the time of meeting of each succeeding Congress, etc.

The last six Congresses have been held, in 1897 in Brussels, in 1902 in Paris, 1904 in Madrid, 1906 in London, 1908 in Vienna, 1911 in Rome. The Congresses are held under the auspices of one of the leading architectural societies of the country and are usually under the patronage of the Government. For instance at the Congress in Brussels, in 1897, King Leopold himself presided at the inaugural meeting and at the Congress held in London in 1906, under the patronage of H. I. M. King Edward VIII, the Duke of Argyll and the Princess Mary presided at the opening session at the Guild hall. They were assisted by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress in full regalia. Some of our most prominent architects have taken part at these various Congresses. Mr. George B. Post made the opening address in London and Mr. Irving K. Pond in Rome.

If I may be pardoned for being personal for the moment, I should like to state how I became interested in these Congresses. I had just returned from Paris as a student and was the Chief Designer in the office of the Supervising Architect when an invitation was received inviting the office to send a delegate to Brussels. As I was one of the few who spoke French and perhaps could be the most easily spared, they sent me.



I did not know anything about an International Congress, but I had some data which I studied on the steamer and I prepared an article on a subject then of great importance ("the appointment of architects for the designing of Government Buildings"). This matter was accepted quite seriously in Europe and a report was made by many of the countries on the subject. This data was published in a brochure by the Treasury Department. At that time, American architecture was not looked upon by the European as being of any very great importance. I have had the opportunity of attending all the Congresses since that time and it has been very interesting to watch the development in the minds of our foreign confrères, of their respect for American architects and American architecture. The Congresses, like our own Conventions, consist of three parts: the discussion of subjects; the visits to places of architectural interest and receptions and social intercourse.

The subjects to be discussed at the Congress in Brussels are:

- 1—The Responsibilities of the Architect.
- 2—Schedule of Charges.
- 3—The appointing of State and Municipal Architects.
- 4—The Rights of Authorship of Architects.
- 5—The profession of Architecture, its Aims and its Rights.
- 6—Women Architects.
- 7—Public National and International Competition. The position of the women architects in an International Competition, or of one working in a foreign country.
- 8—Town Planning.
- 9—Small Houses.
- 10—The Influence of Locality on Architecture.
- 11—The preservation of historic monuments with consideration for the economic, hygienic and social exigencies.

You see that after all these subjects are similar to those which we ourselves have been discussing here and are of pertinent interest to us. It is hoped that the Members of the Institute will realize what an opportunity this is and that they will attend this great International Congress in large numbers.

The official language of the Congress will be French, although any other language may be used, provided a resume in French is submitted at the same time a meeting is addressed.

The Membership Dues are Frs. 50. The dues for ladies accompanying members (wives and daughters only) will be Frs. 30, which will give them the privilege of excursions and receptions.

The American Section of the Permanent Committee consists of: Messrs. Cass Gilbert, Chairman; Francis R. Allen, Glenn Brown, Wm. Rutherford Mead and George Oakley Totten, Jr., Secretary. All desiring to attend the Congress, or wishing further information upon the subject are requested to address the Secretary at 808 Seventeenth Street, Washington, D. C.

(Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT. You will remember that the resolution in this matter was referred to the Board of Directors with power to act. We will now have the report of Mr. Russell on the Department of Commerce Building Code Committee.

*Report of the Representatives of the A. I. A. on the Department of Commerce Building Code Committee*

In the early part of May, 1921, Herbert Hoover created a small voluntary committee of representatives of the building industry of the country for the purpose of straightening out some of the flagrant variations in building codes which unnecessarily add to the cost of construction. In February, 1922, Mr. Hoover addressed a letter to his excellency, the President, in which he gave a list of the personnel of the committee as follows:

Ira H. Woolson, Chairman; Consulting Engineer, National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York City. Edwin H. Brown, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman Committee on Small Houses, A. I. A. William K. Hatt, Professor of Civil Engineering, Purdue, Director National Research Council.

Rudolph P. Miller, Ex-Supt. of Buildings, New York City, Chairman Building Officials Conference. J. A. Newlin, Forest Products Laboratory, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Ernest J. Russell, Architect, St. Louis, Mo., Chairman National Board for Jurisdictional Awards.

Joseph R. Worcester, Consulting Engineer, Boston, Massachusetts.

He also informed the President that the Plumbing of Buildings was being studied by the following sub-committee:

George C. Whipple, Chairman; William J. Spencer, H. Y. Carson, A. L. Webster, A. E. Hansen, Thomas F. Hanley.

When the committee first met its attention was called to the following excerpt taken from the preliminary report of the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production:

"The building codes of the country have not been developed upon scientific data, but rather on compromises; they are not uniform in principle and in many instances involve an additional cost of construction without assuring more useful or more durable buildings."

This subject was further expanded in the final report of that committee (Senate Report No. 829, Page 57) from which the following excerpt was taken:

"A study of these codes and experience under them would be of great service in preparing the material for the drafting of a building code which would be as nearly uniform as the varying conditions in the different cities would permit. New drafts of codes could be prepared in the light of the collected experience of the whole country and not as a result of purely local conditions. . . . A great saving in building throughout the country could be secured by careful study of building construction and standardization of building materials similar to the work done by the Bureau of Standards in other lines."

Additional reasons exist for drafting standardized building laws which could be easily adopted as municipal ordinances. The U. S. Census Statistics for 1920 show a total of 1,478 cities and towns in the United States having a population of 5,000 or over. Of these, it is elsewhere reported that 328, or 22 per cent, have no building code and no inspector. 136 of the latter have population of 10,000 to 25,000 and 20 of them exceed 25,000 population.

In order to work effectively, the Committee felt that it was necessary to secure the cooperation of the officers of municipalities, the personnel of technical societies and the trade organizations. Public officials were



requested to send copies of their Building Code and also such suggestions as they might care to make looking toward an improvement of them. The technical societies were asked to select point-of-contact men to gather and disseminate information for the benefit of the Committee. And the trade organizations were requested to submit the result of surveys and experiments and their recommendations. The responses to these requests were gratifying and of material assistance to the Committee in its labors. The information so secured was analyzed and tabulated.

Because of the great necessity for small homes, it was deemed wise to confine the activities of the Committee to the problem of small house construction. With that in mind it took up the material and thickness of walls, and floor loads, finding that the latter ranged from 25 pounds per square foot up to 70 pounds and found as great a variation in the material and thickness of walls.

After working 9 months, the Committee issued a preliminary report of 135 pages which contained an introduction outlining the existing conditions, the Committee's recommendations of minimum requirements for safe and economical construction in small dwellings, and an appendix which states the reason for the minimum requirements, explains some of the omissions and gives in detail valuable information for improvement of the construction of small houses. This report was issued in April, 1922, to the Building Commissioners of all of the cities, to the Societies and Associations with the request that it be examined and criticized for the guidance of the Committee before it issued its final report on this phase of the subject.

Again, the responses were prompt and the criticisms and suggestions of great value. The Institute is to be congratulated on the interest taken by its Chapters and members, as the architects lead the list in numbers and in the value of suggestions.

The amount of material secured greatly exceeded the expectations of the Committee and because of this, the Committee was unable to complete its labors at the meeting of June 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and will meet again in July to complete its work on small house construction. As soon as this is done, it is the intention to issue in final form that portion of the Building Code

that pertains to the construction of small houses and it is believed that the document will be of great value to States and subdivisions thereof and that it will be a safe guide to be used in the enactment of Building Codes.

The sub-committee on plumbing is working along scientific and practical lines, has the cooperation of the technical staff of the Bureau of Standards, which has installed stacks and fixtures for experimental purposes. The work of this committee will probably be completed during the year and will be so thoroughly done that the results may be considered authoritative.

The next task of the Committee will be floor loads in general, as we find loads vary in:

Stores, from .....	100 lbs. to 250 lbs.
Warehouses, from .....	100 lbs. to 250 lbs.
Assembly halls, from .....	75 lbs. to 250 lbs.
Schools, from .....	60 lbs. to 150 lbs.
Office buildings, from .....	40 lbs. to 90 lbs.
Public buildings, from .....	50 lbs. to 150 lbs.
Garages, from .....	80 lbs. to 150 lbs.
Hospitals, from .....	40 lbs. to 100 lbs.

The Committee proposes to have accurate surveys made upon which its recommendations will be based.

The Committee considers itself fortunate in having Mr. Woolson as Chairman, because of his great experience, his enthusiasm over the work and the fact that he is able to devote about one-half of his time to it, and he is efficiently aided by the Technical Secretary, Mr. Frank P. Cartwright, who is on the job all of the time and submits the results of his investigation in such form as to greatly lighten the work of the Committee.

The Committee is working together harmoniously, has the confidence of Secretary Hoover, and we feel that the contact is of distinct benefit to the Institute, not only because of the work itself but because of the influence it will exert upon the National Administration.

ERNEST JOHN RUSSELL,  
EDWIN H. BROWN.

(Applause.)

*The Convention adjourned to meet at 2:20 P. M.*

## June Ninth—Afternoon Session

The meeting convened at 2:20 p. m., President Kendall presiding.

THE PRESIDENT. Your attention is called to Resolution No. 13 in the report of the Board of Directors.

Competition Approvals and Disciplinary Procedure

THE SECRETARY. The final resolution submitted by the Board is as follows:

*Resolved*, that where the standing Committee on Competitions, acting under the authority given it by the Competition Code, authorizes deviations from the essential conditions of the code, this determination shall be conclusive and, in the absence of fraud or bad faith, neither the Standing Committee nor Architects acting under its authority shall be subject to disciplinary measures.

THE PRESIDENT. The Chair will ask Mr. Hewitt, the Chairman of the Committee on Competitions, to speak to the resolution.

MR. HEWITT. The Chairman of the Standing Committee on Competitions did not suppose for a moment that he would have to argue this point. The authority for the issuance of final approval in regard to competitions, and to approve the same with deviations when such seem necessary, is lodged by the Convention in the Standing Committee. The appointments on the Standing Committee, of course, are made by the President with the advice of the Board. Presumably those men are to be responsible in carrying out the instructions of the Convention. I cannot conceive it to be tenable that disciplinary measures shall be instituted against members of the committee who

act under the best advice they can get, not only that of their own experience but that of the Board with whom they are in constant touch. I therefore hope that this may pass unanimously so that you may be able to secure a standing committee in the future.

I do not know of anything that would so quickly cause reputable men to decline to serve on committees of this nature acting upon positive instructions than to have this sort of a threat hanging over them.

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### Preservation of the Fine Arts Building

THE SECRETARY. A resolution received through the Committee on Resolutions is as follows:

*Whereas*, the Illinois Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, in cooperation with the Second District Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and with sundry other organizations and persons, has taken steps for the permanent preservation of the Fine Arts Building at Jackson Park, Chicago, Illinois, and

*Whereas*, practical steps have already been taken by these organizations and persons for the immediate restoration of a certain portion of said building, and

*Whereas*, the preservation of historical buildings and monuments is one of the objects of the American Institute of Architects, therefore be it

*Resolved*, by the American Institute of Architects in Fifty-fifth annual Convention assembled, that it pledges its moral support to and its cooperation in this laudable object.

THE PRESIDENT. This matter was presented to you at luncheon two days ago. You are all familiar with what it means and most of you have seen the buildings.

MR. LARKE. I wish to say that I think this Institute should thoroughly appreciate what 70,000 women have pledged themselves to do. There is not a man of us but knows what happens when one woman determines a thing, and the Lord knows what will happen when 70,000 women determine a thing. I want to congratulate those who started this movement, on the accomplished fact—the building is restored. (*Laughter.*)

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### Endorsement of Registration Board Council

THE SECRETARY. The next resolution is by Mr. F. E. Davidson, through the Committee on Resolutions:

*Whereas* the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards has functioned for a sufficient length of time to prove the usefulness of the organization, therefore

*"Be it Resolved* by the American Institute of Architects, in convention assembled, that the objects, aims, and work of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards be and are hereby endorsed."

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### Approval of Awards to Owners

THE SECRETARY. The next resolution is:

*"Whereas*, the objects of the American Institute of Architects are to promote the aesthetic and practical efficiency of the profession, and

*"Whereas*, these objects are greatly furthered by arousing public interest in artistic design and economical planning, and

*"Whereas*, it has been found that by the award of recognitions or merit to owners and builders such an interest has been stimulated, therefore be it

*"Resolved*, that the American Institute of Architects in Fifty-fifth Convention assembled does approve of the issuance of such awards by or under the direction of the various Chapters within their respective territories."

*The resolution was adopted.*

#### The Gold Medal of the Institute Awarded to Mr. Henry Bacon

THE PRESIDENT. One of the items discussed by the Board of Directors related to a subject which will be of interest to you all. You remember the struggle the architects, and those interested in artistic matters in this country, had a few years ago when it was proposed to restore Washington to the original conception of its designer. That program was carried through Congress. In part it has been put into execution through the cooperation of President Roosevelt and others who have been interested from time to time in its development. One of the prominent, salient features of that plan was a great monumental building, to be erected at the cost of the nation to one who gave his life to the service of the nation. It has been made an actuality by a member of this Institute. I refer to the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, so conspicuous a monument, so successful a contribution to the artistic monumental architecture of this country that it has seemed to the Board worthy of definite recognition. The Board wishes me to present its recommendation that the Gold Medal of the Institute be awarded to Mr. Henry Bacon of New York, the artist, the designer and architect of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington.

*The audience arose and applauded.*

MR. LITCHFIELD. May I have the pleasure and honor of seconding this recommendation.

Nothing that we can do here will add to the fame of Henry Bacon—he is already with the immortals. Modest and unassuming as he is, the great monument which he has built for us to the memory of Abraham Lincoln has written his name large at the foot of the Mall Plan—that great Honor Roll of American Architects; there it will remain with the names of L'Enfant, Burnham and McKim—whatever we here may say and do—safe in the affectionate keeping of the people.

Those who have seen the Lincoln Memorial know well that this is true; to those who have

not, we may well say that truly under the providence of God, have Bacon, French and Guerin built a memorial—a shrine—worthy of that greatest American and of the place that his character holds in the hearts of the American people.

The American Institute of Architects cannot add to the glory which is Bacon's, but it will honor itself in honoring him. We may well be proud and happy today in this, his great achievement. Consider how great would be our shame and unhappiness had he not measured up to his great task. But, today, we may repeat with reverence the words in Genesis, "And God saw that it was all very good."

It is, indeed, right and decorous that the Institute, in Convention assembled, should honor him. We may not add to his glory, but much to his happiness. Sweet, indeed, is the heartfelt praise of one's fellow architects; they know, as no one else can, the struggles, the disappointments, the infinite pains which alone produce success, but for this reason they can appreciate as others cannot the greatness of a great success. Let us therefore with love and with gratitude make to Henry Bacon our highest award in token of our appreciation of his wonderful accomplishment. (*Applause.*)

*The recommendation was unanimously adopted.*

#### Amendment of Canons of Ethics and Circular of Advice

MR. MORRIS. While we are on the subject of the Board's report, it has occurred to me that in the Convention's modification of resolution No. 7 on the first day of the convention, the action taken was somewhat incomplete. I refer to the striking out of Canon 11 of the Canons of Ethics and adding to Article 4 of the Circular of Advice the expression—"to compete knowingly with a fellow architect for employment on a basis of professional charges is inconsistent with the spirit of this circular."

On reference to Article 4 of the Circular of Advice we find it reads as follows:

The Schedule of Charges of the American Institute of Architects is recognized as a proper minimum of payment. The locality or the nature of the work, the quality of services to be rendered, the skill of the practitioner or other circumstances frequently justify a higher charge than that indicated by the Schedule.

It seems to me that that statement is but half a truth, as indicated by the President's remarks in the first session when this amendment was adopted. There are also occasions, as we know, when a lower charge is proper. I do not think it is particularly good business to suggest in exact

phraseology that a lower charge is possible. However, the action taken does not give a complete indication of the accepted practice of the profession in certain of its elements. I therefore would ask for a discussion on the desirability of a reconsideration of our action on the first day.

THE PRESIDENT. The question is upon reconsideration.

*The motion was carried.*

THE PRESIDENT. The matter is reconsidered and the motion before us now is the amendment of the resolution in its original form.

MR. MORRIS. The resolution strikes out Canon 11 and adds a new paragraph to Article 4 of the Circular of Advice—"To compete knowingly with a fellow architect for employment on the basis of professional charges is inconsistent with the spirit of this circular, etc."

It has occurred to me that we were not sufficiently definite in the expression of our opinion about persons who do compete with others on the basis of fee or compensation. I think that it might be well in the Circular of Advice to indicate just what we do think of persons who do that. The closing paragraph I suggest is as follows:

"The Schedule of Charges of the American Institute of Architects is recognized as a proper minimum of payment. The locality or the nature of the work, the quality of service to be rendered, the skill of the practitioner or other circumstances frequently justify a change from the established practice."

MR. KOHN. If I correctly understand Mr. Morris' proposed form, it only differs from the form adopted yesterday in using the words "a change from the established practice" instead of saying "a higher rate is justified under certain circumstances." Is that correct?

MR. MORRIS. That is correct, if you also consider the effect of the closing paragraph, under which it is impractical to discipline anybody who competes. However, we should at least let him know what we think about him.

MR. KOHN. I mean with regard to the original paragraph. The important point I gathered was that instead of saying a higher rate was justified under certain circumstances Mr. Morris has tried to complete the thought which is a fact in every one's mind. I believe that the change is justified.

MR. HARWOOD HEWITT. I would like to see the words "the interest of the client" introduced in some manner.

MR. MORRIS. I am quite in accord with the spirit of the suggestion. I believe one of our tendencies is not sufficiently to consider the interest of the client.

THE PRESIDENT. Will you adopt it so that the exact wording will be given to the Board of Directors?

MR. KOHN. I move that we express the sense of the meeting that this idea is approved by the Convention, the matter of phraseology being referred to the Board for editing. I move, therefore, it is the sense of the meeting that the principle expressed in Mr. Morris' motion be approved.

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Kohn's motion is a substitute motion.

*The motion was carried.*

THE PRESIDENT. The question then comes to the general adoption of this advisory paragraph, in principle, and subject to editing by the Board.

*The resolution was so adopted.*

#### Fine Arts and Allied Arts Medals

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Faville, the Chairman of the Committee on Allied Arts, will report upon the award of medals in the Fine Arts and Allied Arts.

MR. FAVILLE. The Board of the American Institute of Architects recognizes that architecture is the mother of the Arts and that through the Fine Arts and the Allied Arts her chief adornments are created.

To voice this recognition of relationship and in appreciation the Board has inaugurated a custom of occasionally recommending to the Convention for its approval, the name of some artist whose work is of exceptional merit and worthy of receiving a medal of the Institute.

Two medals have been awarded in the Fine Arts.

The medal of 1921 was awarded to Mr. Paul Manship, of New York, eminent sculptor, whose work is deeply sympathetic with architectural traditions.

This year the Board recommends to the Convention the name of Mr. Arthur F. Mathews, of San Francisco, to receive the Fine Arts Medal for the exceptional merit of his decorative paintings.

Mr. Mathews is a native of California. He began his career as draftsman in his father's architectural office, where he spent several years. Finding that his interests centered in the art of painting, he abandoned his studies of architecture, and in 1884 went to Paris, where he studied at the Julian Academy and in the private studio of Bolanger. At that time he was considered the best draftsman sent by America to Paris.

Among Mr. Mathews' notable works, are panels at the Library of the Mechanics In-

stitute, Law Library Stanford University, Children's Hospital, Mercantile Trust, Masonic Temple, Oakland Library, Rotunda of the State Capitol, Sacramento. He is at present engaged on a series of fifteen panels for the Library of the University of California.

In conferring this honor upon Mr. Mathews for his exceptional work in line and in sympathy with great American architecture, the Institute itself receives distinction.

Three medals have been awarded in the Allied Arts.

The medal of the year 1917, was awarded to Mr. Mercer of Philadelphia, for his design and execution of work in the medals, bronze, steel, silver, etc., and for his enthusiasm in the instruction of the younger generation who are carrying on the Art of his vocation.

The medal of the year 1919, was awarded to Mr. Yellin, of Philadelphia, for his design and execution of work in the medals, bronze, steel, silver, etc., and for his enthusiasm in the instruction of the younger generation who are carrying on the Art of his vocation.

This year the Board recommends to the Convention the name of Mr. Frederic W. Goudy, of New York, to receive the Allied Arts medal, for his creative work in the art of typography.

We know that a group of buildings may be called a city and that a collection of photographs with their descriptive titles may be called commercial art, but unless the Art of Architecture is infused into a city, it can have no position in the civilization of the world, and without beautiful face type and proper spacing, typography cannot be classed among the arts. Mr. Goudy has succeeded by his exceptional skill and sympathy in placing typography upon this high plane. He has probably done more than any man living to advance and carry forward the best traditions of the Old Printers.

THE PRESIDENT. You have heard the recommendations of the Committee. Let me say that very complete evidence was presented to the Board in substantiating these recommendations. What is your pleasure in regard to them?

*The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.*

#### Report of Tellers

THE PRESIDENT. The next item on our program is the report of the Tellers.

MR. JILLSON (*reading*). For President, Wm. B. Faville 92 votes; Burt L. Fenner 84 votes.

*The delegates arose and applauded.*



THE PRESIDENT. Permit me to be first, Mr. President, to extend my congratulations.

MR. FAVILLE. I trust no one will think that I am either so simple-minded or so vain as to take this demonstration as an outburst of personal approbation, for I assure you that I neither can nor do so take it.

My candidacy started without volition on my part and had apparently no chance of fruition as the representation of the far West to that of the East and central portions of our country would be as one to twenty.

The candidacy, however, stood for a thought quite different from that of personal preference. It was a cry in the wilderness; a voice from those Chapters whose territories lie upon the outer horizon of our Institute—a question, if you please, that might find an echo in the centers of our great cities; a hope that our Institute might free itself from sectionalism and become a National Organization.

Your response has been so hearty to this appeal and with a voice in which there is no uncertainty that the thought might be accepted as a Canon of our Ethics. "It is unprofessional to place personal preference or sectionalism before the greater obligation to a truly National Institute." (*Applause.*)

MR. JILLSON (*continuing*). For First Vice-President, Ernest John Russell, 166 votes.

For Second Vice-President, Robert D. Kohn, 173 votes.

For Secretary, Wm. Stanley Parker, 175 votes.

For Treasurer, D. Everett Waid, 173 votes.

For Directors: The three directors elected are, William Emerson from the First District, 133 votes; William L. Steele from the Sixth District, 98 votes; and Benjamin W. Morris from the Second District, 95 votes.

For Honorary Member, Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, unanimously elected.

THE PRESIDENT. The report of the Tellers is before you. In conformity with their report I have the honor to declare the election of those named in their report, and on behalf of the Institute I wish to thank the Tellers for their arduous duties not only in connection with the voting but with registration and credentials. It is no light task, as they have undoubtedly found, to carry on these duties which they have done with such evident satisfaction to the Convention.

May I congratulate those who have been elected to office. We have all felt that whoever of the candidates before us were elected, the Institute was in safe hands. Whatever friend-

ships we may have had for any one of the candidates we have felt a cordial appreciation for them all. I rejoice in the result and I congratulate the officers elected upon their selection.

#### Report of Committee on Foreign Building Cooperation

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Levi has something to report as Secretary of the Committee Cooperating with Foreign Architects.

MR. LEVI. Last year the Committee on Foreign Building Cooperation had the privilege of organizing an exhibition of American architecture as a special section at the spring Salon in Paris. The shortness of time prevented as complete an exhibition as the Committee had hoped to obtain, but the exhibition proved to be of immense interest to our friends on the other side of the Atlantic. Not only were Paris and the French architects interested in it, but Antwerp, Belgium, asked for the loan of the exhibition, the director of the New Academy of Fine Arts at Strasburg requested it for the inaugural exhibition, and the Royal Institute of British Architects asked for it as well. After some negotiation it proved more advisable to loan our exhibition to the Royal Institute of British Architects than to send it to Antwerp or Strasburg. Your exhibition of American architecture not only was shown in London at a special exhibition in the galleries of the R. I. B. A., but is now traveling through all the provincial towns of England under the auspices of the same body, and I feel the A. I. A. has been instrumental in extending a considerable influence upon the architects and the public of France and of England.

As a direct outgrowth of this little exhibition, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs suggested a comprehensive exhibition of all American art be organized in Paris in the spring of 1923. The French government has loaned a building in the Tuilleries Gardens and has appointed an organizing committee of five in the United States, with full power to appoint juries to make selections, etc., and this exhibition of the fine, decorative and applied arts will be exhibited as sent from the United States without any review on the part of any foreign jury. Unfortunately the multiplicity of details are such that the Committee is not yet in a position to start the organization. However, the Committee felt that this very important recognition of American art life should be brought to the attention of this Convention, not for action but for information, and the

Committee hopes that in the event this exhibition materializes, every member of the Institute will consider himself a committee of one to aid in obtaining an adequate representation of all American art activities. (*Applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT. The report of the Committee will be received and placed in the record.

#### Public Information Propaganda

MR. HARWOOD HEWITT. I would like to leave one word in the minds of the delegates at this Convention. A word which may be repugnant to some of the profession, but a word I highly approve of when it stands for the right thing. The word is "propaganda"—the propaganda of the profession to the public, what the profession means to the public, a method of getting that information to the public. I want to leave that word "propaganda" in the minds of those at this Convention.

THE PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to say that this is a very pertinent subject for the publicity committees in our Chapters to consider. Let them strive to get the architect before the public, and to get the public to appreciate the architect as he should be appreciated.

#### Community Planning

MR. ALDEN. The report of the Committee on Community Planning has not been definitely before the Convention.

THE PRESIDENT. We have a communication which will be presented shortly on that.

MR. ALDEN. I merely wanted to say that the conference on city planning is being held at the same time as this Convention. I think some effort should be made by the Institute not to have those dates conflict.

THE PRESIDENT. A word of explanation in regard to that conflict and others. It was found excursion rates from distant cities, particularly in the west, would not be granted until after the first of June. The reason for setting the time of Convention over from May was to take advantage of such reduced rates. I hope we will be so prosperous a year from now that pecuniary conditions will have no effect upon the date of our Convention.

MR. MYRON HUNT. It would be desirable if the city planning conference followed the A. I. A. meeting. There are many men here interested in community and city planning, and much could be gained by attending the two conferences.

THE SECRETARY. We have a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Institute from the Fourteenth National Conference on City Planning as follows:

June 9, 1922.

MR. WM. STANLEY PARKER, Secretary,  
The American Institute of Architects  
(in Convention Assembled).

Dear Sir:

In view of the favorable attitude accorded the suggestion expressed before the American City Planning Institute at its national conference in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1922, it gives me pleasure to announce to the American Institute of Architects, in Convention Assembled, the fact that the American City Planning Institute considers that one of its functions is to develop plans that will permit of beautiful expression in their architectural and engineering structures, and to that end it is urged that every city planning body should have an architect as an active member.

Thanking you for the courtesy of conveying this information to your membership, I am,

Yours very truly,  
HARRY B. BRAINERD,  
Member of the 14th National  
Conference on City Planning.

#### State Societies

THE PRESIDENT. One of the privileges we have is to invite the representatives of our State Societies to meet with us and participate in the Convention. If we have any representatives of the State Societies here attending who would care to speak with regard to the activities of their societies, we would be glad to hear from them.

Mr. Lentz, President of the Michigan Society of Architects, spoke as follows:

I want to touch on one of the main activities of the Michigan Society during the past year. It has had a class in the interpretation of planning carried on in the city of Detroit with the objective of instructing young men in the building trades, in the better interpretation of plans and specifications, so that there would be a much better understanding between these young men and the architects. The average attendance was about 75 and the classes were carried on for about three months. I have the pleasure to report that the Board of Education in Detroit was so impressed with the course they have placed it with the curriculum for the following year in addition to an advanced course along the same line.

(*Applause.*)

Mr. Malcomson, of the Michigan Society:

It would not be necessary for me to rise to my feet if my brother delegate had given the entire report, but due to his own modesty it is necessary for me to do so.

There were about fifteen or eighteen trades represented in this class of plan interpretation. The work was voluntarily taken up by the architects of the city, and conducted without any expense to the recipients. The Board of Education contributed two rooms in one of the large Detroit high schools and the development was so gratifying to them that they have arranged to reproduce this course for new students together with an advanced course in connection with this class already developed and

which represents a number of apprentices and also a number of contractors, both classes to operate during this coming winter, the only condition being that the teachers shall be selected by the Michigan Society of Architects, but will be paid by the Board of Education.

The principal reason for my coming before you at this time is to give due credit to the operation, the successful operation, of this work. Credit is chiefly due to Mr. Lentz, the gentleman who has so modestly addressed you. He has given of his time two nights a week and the result was that he and a few architects associated with him, received splendid cooperation on the part of the class and as a result the effect is going to be very far-reaching. They have developed a spirit of mutual confidence, of mutual interest and, if you please, a certain degree of comradery that if carried out in other cities where it might be possible, to establish such courses, will tend largely to develop an appreciation on the part of these men of the value of their apprenticeship and induce a better feeling between these, the future contractors and architects.

Some of you are favored with producing beautiful buildings which are appreciated by your friends, frequently costing an immense amount of money, but after all they are only temporary in character as compared with the imperishable nature of the structure that our brother, Mr. Lentz, has been erecting in connection with the educational operations in Detroit.

Fitting comparison of the relative values of the two classes of construction has been well portrayed in the following brief verses:

#### THE TWO TEMPLES

"A builder builded a temple,  
He wrought with care and skill,  
Pillars and groins and arches  
Were fashioned to meet his will,  
And men said, when they saw its beauty,  
It shall never know decay;  
Great is thy skill, O builder,  
Thy fame shall endure for aye."

A teacher builded a temple,  
She wrought with skill and care,  
Forming each pillar with patience,  
Laying each stone with care.  
None saw the unceasing effort,  
None knew of the marvelous plan;  
For the temple the teacher builded  
Was unseen by the eyes of man.

Gone is the builder's temple,  
Crumbled into the dust,  
Pillars and groins and arches  
Food for consuming rust.  
But the temple the teacher builded  
Shall endure while the ages roll;  
For that beautiful unseen temple  
Was a teachable human soul."

THE PRESIDENT. Being in their home city it is very natural the Illinois State Society should not wish to say anything about itself, but those of us who have been favored with the reports of its activities throughout the past year realize it is a live organization, and that Mr. Davidson is one of its strong men. I wish Mr. Davidson would tell us about his Society.

Mr. Davidson, President of the Illinois Society, spoke as follows:

I think perhaps most members of the American Institute of Architects know something of the ideals, the work and accomplishments of the Illinois Society of Architects. We have for the past six years published a monthly bulletin and recently copies of this bulletin have been made available for officers of all of the Chapters of the Institute.

The Illinois Chapter has always enjoyed the closest cooperation with the Illinois Society of Architects. To the best of my knowledge there has never been a time when a majority of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Society of Architects were not members of the Institute. How then could it be otherwise than that there should ever be this spirit of cooperation? In other words, after our annual election of officers, which immediately follows the annual election of officers of the Illinois Chapter, the executive officers of the two organizations get together and plan out the work for the coming year so that there will be no overlapping of effort.

The Illinois Society supplements the work of the Chapter. It devotes most of its thought and attention to the business side of the profession, leaving to the Chapter the consideration of, and action upon, questions relating to the fine arts, education and aesthetics, we devoting our time and efforts more to the business side, such as matters of legislation, building ordinances, relations with contractors' organizations, organized labor, etc.

I might mention incidentally that you members of the Convention doubtless realize that there are many architects not eligible to membership in the Institute. We believe that state societies can be of help to this class of practitioners. It is my hope that the Institute before many years will see the wisdom of a more active interest in state societies and will see to it that its Chapters in a real practical way cooperate in the formation of a state society in every state. Let the state societies be considered as a training school, if you will, for the future members of the Institute. I can assure you that in such states as Michigan, Indiana and here in Illinois where the state societies are active that there is no conflict between the state society, the Institute and the Chapter. They supplement the work of each other.

The history of the Michigan State Society will prove the assertion that the activities of a state society stimulate the work of the Chapter and increase its activities and influence. Some time ago when the Michigan State Society largely increased its membership the records of the Institute show a proportionate increase in the membership of the Michigan Chapter.

As a member of the Institute, I can conceive of no reason why the great American Institute of Architects should not advocate the formation of a state society in every state which will admit to membership every practitioner in the state. Get them all in and then pick out the men worth while and graduate them into the A. I. A.

(Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT. We have now what we call an Open Forum, where we give those who wish to have it, an opportunity to speak.

#### The Architect as a City Planner

MR. LELAND. I have one matter to call to your attention. There are a considerable number of architects practicing who are advertising on their letterheads that they are City Planners. I believe that this is a serious error. I have consulted with a number of delegates present and they also believe it is a serious error, and

not in accord with the ethics of the Institute, because there is no such thing as a city planner. My organization has been called in twice this year to meet committees in regard to city planning matters. They said they understood we were city planners. I said we were not, because there was no such thing as a city planner. City planning is the collaboration of many professions, and I would like to make a recommendation that this be referred to the Board of Directors for consideration, and that a definition of city planning be brought in at the next Convention. Cities are hiring men who call themselves city planners, and they are not getting results. I move that this question be referred to the Board of Directors.

*The motion was carried.*

#### Hospitality of the Illinois Chapter

THE SECRETARY. I have no other matters to bring up except a resolution from the Committee on Resolutions, which it gives the Secretary great pleasure to present:

*Be it Resolved*, that the Fifty-fifth Convention of the American Institute of Architects endeavors by means of this resolution to express to the Illinois Chapter of the Institute, and to the profession generally in Chicago, its lasting appreciation of the generous and thoughtful hospitality which has been in evidence on every and many occasions, which will be long remembered by those of us from other cities who are privileged to be here, and

*Be it further Resolved*, that this resolution be placed on the records of the Institute and that it be transmitted in engraved form to the Illinois Chapter.

*The resolution was unanimously adopted.*

#### Hospitality of Chicago People

MR. MORRIS. I would like to move that the thanks and appreciation of the Convention be extended by the Secretary to the owners of the beautiful homes we had the privilege of visiting yesterday; we desire to thank them for their hospitality.

*The resolution was unanimously adopted.*

THE PRESIDENT. Is there any other business to come before the Convention?

#### Convention City for 1926

MR. LOVATT. As you all probably know, Philadelphia is making extensive preparations anticipating the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of our country. This sesqui-centennial we all hope to be worthwhile in every way. The Philadelphia Chapter, believing in taking time by the forelock, extends to the Institute through its Board of Directors the kindest invitation to hold its annual meeting in Philadelphia during the period of the exposition.

THE PRESIDENT. The invitation is received, will be recorded and brought to the attention of the incoming Board of Directors. The business of the session having been completed, there remains but one thing to say and that is to pronounce adjournment.

#### Appreciation of Work of Officers and Directors

MR. D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD. Mr. Chairman, Ladies, Fellow Members and Guests: A glance at the records of many previous conventions will show that it has usually been my privilege to have the floor at just about this moment. I would feel that I were not performing what I have always considered a very pleasant duty somehow fallen upon me, were I not now to present a motion which seems to me especially applicable in concluding this Convention.

It is obvious that the American Institute of Architects is becoming more and more a potent force, not only in each community, but throughout the Nation. Such a position could not be achieved without a very considerable amount of work on the part of a great many individual members of the Institute and certainly by its Board of Directors and other officers. I think it would be only proper, Sir, (*addressing the President*), that we begin the motion by thanking you from our innermost hearts, as you retire, for the two years of devoted attention and fine service which you have given to our cause (*the delegates arose, applauded and gave "three cheers for Henry H. Kendall"*), and for your further services as our presiding officer, always performed, Sir, not only in a masterly but a most gracious and dignified manner. We shall always miss your presence in the Chair.

At the same time that we are expressing to you our regrets at losing you, and our best wishes for your good health and long life, I feel that we should, in any vote of thanks, include our Secretary, Mr. William Stanley Parker, and extend to him all the appreciation which we can express for his long continued devotion and close application to the work of the Institute. (*The delegates arose and applauded.*) It has always been inconceivable to me that year after year we find him ready to assume the duties of Secretary, and I hope he may long continue.

The same sentiment applies to Mr. D. Everett Waid, who has been not only an efficient Treasurer, but a most generous donor in advancing the cause of education and I include in the vote of thanks to him a vote to Mrs. Waid, who was, as he put it, his partner in the



presentation. (*The delegates arose and applauded.*)

The graceful remarks of Mrs. Waid, the address of Miss Marshall from the platform, and the presence of our member Miss Howe and of other women speakers and guests have also contributed in making this Convention notable.

Continuing with the motion, Mr. President, I feel that we should include our appreciation of their presence and our thanks to all those others who have spoken before us on this occasion and all who have by their active participation made this Convention such a success. The previously adopted resolution has expressed our gratitude to the men of Chicago and the Illinois Chapter for what they have done. I would like to include and emphasize the notable address by Dr. C. Howard Walker. That stands out to my mind as the most inspiring message delivered during this Convention. The accomplishments which he outlined will mean vastly more to the people of this country than we can now conceive. When art appreciation—which is the inheritance of all—is common to all we may look for still greater things in the building crafts. With it will come to all workers, including ourselves as architects, that pride of craft and joy in work itself for which appreciation by others is only less reward than the satisfaction to be derived from work well done.

I move you further, Sir, that we extend our thanks to every one of the men who worked faithfully on the Committees of the Institute throughout the year as well as to the Executive Secretary and the Octagon Staff.

In concluding this motion, I feel that we should all express to Mr. William B. Faville, the newly elected President, our undying devotion to the profession and that we should pledge ourselves with all sincerity to assist him to the utmost of our ability in carrying forward the work which you officers have so notably performed and in his own labors to still further perpetuate the achievements of the American Institute of Architects. (*Prolonged applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Pond of Chicago asks for recognition.

MR. POND. I wish to move a special vote of thanks to Mr. Boyd for his resolutions expressing so completely and felicitously that which has been in the minds of, I won't say all of us, but of a great many of us whom I feel could not have risen to the occasion.

I wondered how we were going to get it before the Convention. Were it constitutional, I should suggest that this office be made permanent. (*Applause.*)

(The Chairman put the question and a rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Boyd.)

THE PRESIDENT. Some years ago, when I was a student, I attended a lecture given in the City of Worcester at which Mark Twain spoke. He came to the platform and we all waited anxiously for the introduction. He leaned his head upon his elbow and looked around the room. He evidently took us all in, and after a while we younger fellows began to manifest our desire for something more than a look. He finally faced the audience and said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, it is my pleasure to present to you tonight that prince of authors, that king of humorists, that writer of unexcelled fame," and so on through a long series of commendatory remarks, and finally ending, "in short, gentlemen, I mean myself." (*Laughter.*) He said, "I have been so often introduced by committees and chairmen who have omitted some of my special virtues, that I felt it incumbent upon me in order that you may duly appreciate it, to introduce myself."

So long as my friend David is able to voice his somewhat flattering appreciation of me, it is entirely unnecessary for me to tell you what a fine fellow I am. (*Laughter.*) I am not going to put his motion. If you believe in it, your belief will be to me a sufficient vote. I would like to put the motion in regard to Mr. Parker and Mr. Waid, because I could vote on that, but it was not my intention in suggesting an open forum to let such a bomb as this explode in your midst.

Two years ago you completely knocked me out in the City of Washington. I have been your obedient servant since that hour. If, in any way, which leans toward the statement which Mr. Boyd has made, I have met your expectations, I am more than pleased. If, in any way this administration has been a success, it has been owing to the unexampled kindness and fellowship and cooperation which I have received from every one of you. I do not want to except anybody. Wherever I have been in the name of the Institute, you have been most kind.

Only one thing more. I have been several times during this Convention sorry that I did not over-rule a family decision, a partnership agreement that Mrs. Kendall should not come here. I wish she could have heard Mr. Boyd's remarks. I think it would have

helped family discipline and contributed to the entente cordiale. (*Applause.*)

THE SECRETARY. May I rise before you pronounce, should I say, the benediction—to a point of personal privilege.

Mr. Boyd made a statement which challenges a reply from me. He said he had frequently wondered how it was possible for you to keep on electing me, or rather for me to permit myself repeatedly to be elected as Secretary. I confess that in my lucid moments I have frequently shared Mr. Boyd's surprise.

A year ago I felt it was wise both for the office of the Secretary and for the then occupant of that office, that his fifth term be his last term and I so expressed myself last year shortly after the Convention. It was pointed out, however, that it was not good for the administration to change two horses in the hitch while crossing the same stream. I, therefore, agreed to serve another year if I was wanted. I thank you for wanting me.

I would like to have it distinctly understood, as I expressed to the Board and to others

today, as a matter of principle on which I feel strongly, that it is undesirable to create a tendency towards long term Secretaries, although it is very likely desirable that the term should be longer than for other officers in order to continue policies of administration. It has been suggested as desirable that I make this statement definitely at this time and I would like to have it clearly understood that next year I shall not be up for election.

MR. POND. In order that there may be no loose ends, that all the work of the Convention be accomplished, I take it upon myself to put Mr. Boyd's resolution, especially that relating to the President, and I call for a rising vote, accompanied by three cheers and a tiger.

*Which was done.*

THE PRESIDENT. I hereby declare the Fifty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects adjourned sine die and wish you all Godspeed. (*Applause.*)

*Thereupon at 3.40 o'clock the Convention adjourned sine die.*

## Dinner in the Fine Arts Building

*Evening of June Ninth*

In accord with long established custom the concluding function of the Convention was an informal dinner. On this occasion it was held in the Fine Arts Building, and there were present the officers and delegates and many distinguished guests. The old Fine Arts Building, the Lagoon, and the moonlight of a June night, gave what seemed to be a spiritual quality to this gathering of architects and their friends. No more ideal or inspiring conclusion of the Convention could have been wished for.

After the serving of the dinner the first speaker was introduced by the retiring President, Mr. Henry H. Kendall.

THE PRESIDENT. One of the unexpected pleasures of the evening, to me, is the privilege of making an address of welcome. I did not see the program until I came here. I was expecting to be welcomed and not to welcome you. But, after all, such a welcome has been extended to us this week, that if there be any word of welcome which can be said in behalf of the American Institute of Architects to the architects of Chicago, to their domestic partners, and to their friends who have made their business life such a success and possibility, I am sure it is my pleasure and privilege to offer to you on behalf of the Institute of Architects of America the most

cordial welcome to this informal dinner, and meeting of good fellows.

We have been most happily entertained; even the weather man, so changeable and so variable, he whose prophecies we read in the morning papers and then go and plan for exactly the opposite, has treated us with marked discretion.

It is a joy to have you here tonight. It is a privilege for me to represent the Institute in saying we welcome you one and all. We rejoice in the interest which your presence manifests and we are glad to see you. As a former President would say, "Everything is bully."

The Architects of America have been rarely privileged in the opportunity afforded to them by a sister country. Many years ago the artistic sense of the people of France led them to endow and establish a school of art and architecture. With a rare generosity they opened its doors to all who would come. With but very little restriction every privilege of the school was opened to those who came from different nationalities to worship at the Shrine of French Art and to profit by her lessons and teachings, to learn the architecture of classic times, the architecture of plan and design and study as it has been there taught. With a rare skill her teachers have taught methods

of expression. Almost without exception, if not without exception, they have taught how to approach the problem. They have not sought to sink the individuality of the scholar in any one method, or in any one style or in any man's work as distinguished from another, but particularly how to attack the problem, how to solve it, how to reach a conclusion. With generous enthusiasm as emphasized in competition, her students and our men have worked together side by side slaving one with the other; learning one from another; gathering the experiences of other men until the Art as a whole has been merged in the training of the individual.

America has rarely profited by these opportunities. Our men, for many generations—I was going to say for many, many generations—so long as I remember anything of the study of architecture, our men have looked forward to a course in Paris as the culmination of preparation for an artistic life. There the privileges of the school maintained by the State have been open to them, and outside the school and its prescribed courses has been the intense work of preparation and study, and therefrom has arisen a group of men who have devoted a large part of their lives to the instruction, creation and education of the men who have come into their studios and there worked out their problems under the direction and inspiration of these talented teachers.

These men, one of whom we wish to honor tonight, have made possible the development of the students who have come from other countries. There, in contact with their French confrères, they worked out the problem; have done all their work for education. And, how much they owe to this training and teaching! Only they alone can tell.

As they have come back to us year after year with the results of their study and training, and have developed the art that they have acquired, we have rejoiced in the work they have done. So, we architects in America, to a great degree, a very great degree, feel we owe to the "Patrons" of the ateliers over there a great debt of gratitude.

It is a great pleasure for those students of the Ecole des Beaux Arts when they come back to the country of their birth to transmit to others the instruction and training they have received and so we have our groups of men here. I wonder how many in this group here have been students of this famous school, have drunk at that fountain of inspiration and so felt their lives helped and blessed by that which is handed down to them? I wish every

such man and woman in the room would for a moment stand that we may see how many in this little gathering have been pupils of that great school. I wonder if they will not come to the front, those who have been pupils at the Beaux Arts? Let us wait a moment and see, I think you will find we have a notable group of those students in our midst.

*(Here a group of twenty-five arose and received continued applause.)*

The pupils of Monsieur Laloux are numerous in this country. They feel the debt of gratitude they owe to him as well as to the school and they have made a suggestion. The Institute has been delighted to accept that suggestion, because it feels we all owe to him a debt of peculiar gratitude for what he has done for them and through them for us. Therefore, the Institute, at its last Convention, voted unanimously that the Gold Medal of the Institute, the highest honor within its power to confer, be conferred upon Monsieur Laloux.

It was my pleasure to send M. Laloux an invitation to be with us on this occasion. I received a letter expressing his appreciation and thanks, but stating that he did not think he could come. I wrote again and asked that, if possible, he should make the trip across the water that we might, in person, see him and honor him and express to him our appreciation. Because of advancing years he wrote "The journey is to severe for me, I cannot make it," but his heartfelt gratitude comes out to us.

In the place of his presence we have with us a distinguished gentleman, the Consul of the French Republic in Chicago, Monsieur A. Barthelemy. Monsieur Barthelemy, it is my pleasure to present to you, in behalf of the American Institute of Architects, this medal of honor to be transmitted to your distinguished countryman, Monsieur Victor Laloux, as a token of gratitude which we as American citizens feel to him and as a symbol of that gratitude to France, which, as a nation, has meant so much to us. I wish that those here would stand in honor of the French Republic and in honor of Monsieur Laloux, to whom we feel so indebted.

*(All remained standing while Mr. Kendall presented the medal for transmittal to M. Laloux.)*

### Response of Monsieur Barthelemy

It so happens that the man who stands before you at this moment is not quite the crusty old official you might think he is—dried up and rendered heartless by long practice of—shall I dare say it—diplomacy? Diplomats have not a very good name these days. It is said they spend their lives in

intriguing and lying. Those who know me can say that I am the least intriguing of men, and as for lying, I am sure I do not do so any more than is usual and proper. (*Laughter.*)

But my entering the diplomatic service of my country was purely accidental. My life before that had been devoted to art, or rather to the administration of art. I lived among artists, enjoying, I believe, the confidence of all and the friendship of many. I cannot forget the days when I came to this country to organize the representation of French Art at the World's Fair and there is something to me very moving in the fact that, after so many years, I find myself again in this building which I knew then.

We believe in France, we have always believed, that the State fails in its duty if it does not encourage art and help artists. Far from it to want to interfere with their freedom. We have schools in which young artists are put in possession of their métier; we have museums where you find in greater number each year pieces of industrial art, for we believe also that nothing is more absurd than to say that there are certain arts which have the privilege of being fine and others which have the inferiority of not being so. We subsidize theatres, we take the utmost care of our historical monuments. In fact, architecture, the greatest of all arts, the stage manager as it were of all the others, is one of our great preoccupations. I believe we are all a little bit afraid of architecture. You see, if you don't like the manifestation of the pictorial arts, you can very easily escape them. If you find that music is nothing to you but a costly noise, you may, though it is difficult, go through life without having to listen to it.

But architecture is an art which is very much there. It is not to be denied. It comes down in the street and stares you in the face. It even walks into gardens—under the guise, for instance, of pergolas. (*Laughter.*) sometimes very charmingly as I had occasion to observe and to feel a few hours ago in what is to me one of the loveliest and happiest of gardens. I don't know whether you have noticed that there are landscapes which are happy.

But I must apologize for keeping you longer than I intended, only I wanted you to know that I am not quite a Philistine in your midst and that I have more than one title to receive on behalf of Mr. Laloux, the medal which you so kindly bestowed upon him.

I know Monsieur Laloux would love to be here. I thank you in his name and in the name of France, thus honored in the person of one of her sons. This is one of those delightful occasions when one can forget there is such a thing as politics and I shall certainly not be the one to introduce politics into this gathering, but I want to say this, that the country which I am glad to belong to and proud to represent among you; the country so many of you know and for which they have a warm place in their hearts, has never ceased, in spite of all that may be said, to be worthy of your esteem and of your love.

(*Applause.*)

THE PRESIDENT. A worthy representative of a great country! We thank you for your kind words and your appreciation, Sir.

It is almost unnecessary to introduce to an audience in Chicago a man like the next speaker, who is to be Master of Ceremonies this evening, Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, born, I am glad to say, in Massachusetts—what a debt we owe to Massachusetts!—(*applause*) a banker, business man and connoisseur of art, a public-spirited citizen to whom you owe so much of this development which is making your city one of the most beautiful in our country. He is the President of the Art Institute, and, he tells me, occasionally the

janitor also—the man who fills all places and meets all needs. An earnest advocate and potent influence in developing New Chicago and a man, I am sure, all Chicago honors and loves. To him, I am proud to turn over the further conduct of this meeting. (*Applause.*)

MR. HUTCHINSON. Mr. Kendall's very flattering words of introduction leads me to tell a story, a chestnut to most of you no doubt, but not to Mr. Kendall, who sits beside me, because I sounded him out before we sat down.

His introduction made me think of the Irish woman who lost her husband. At the proper time the body was conveyed to the Catholic Church for the final mass. The widow was somewhat nervous but all went well until the priest in his sermon began to eulogize Pat. The eulogy was so great and wonderful that the Irish woman did not recognize her husband and finally turned to her little son and said "Mickey take a look around and see if there is any other corpse in the Church besides your father."

When I saw the program for the first time, I was struck with its brevity. Then I wondered why those who had made it thought that we should have three presiding officers to carry it out, but in these times every circle to be popular must have three rings, three ringmasters and at least three clowns. With the program so short and three toastmasters in the ring, the best that anyone can do is simply to crack his whip and call on the clown.

I tried to further analyze the program and find out what the Committee had in mind when they arranged it. It would seem that they intended to devote the evening to the Fine Arts, for, of the few speakers provided, one is a painter, one is a sculptor, and one is an architect. All are Chicago men. Perhaps they intended this to be a Chicago exhibition.

Exhibit A for instance is a layman presiding as Toastmaster. Although not born in Chicago, I have lived here so long that I have acquired that modesty for which our citizens are noted and therefore I will refrain from speaking of myself.

Exhibit B is a Sculptor, and Exhibit C is a Painter, also an Artist. I do not know why they left out an Architect. Perhaps our eastern friends failed to find one among the Chicago members.

The first number on the program, that is the first speech is to be delivered by Exhibit B and he has chosen for his subject "The Artistic Development of Chicago." What more can I say when I introduce him, as an artist, as a man, as a citizen, as a friend. Chicago has no better citizen to present to you—Lorado Taft.



## Address of Mr. Lorado Taft

Some months ago one of your number appeared at my studio and engaged me in what proved to be a most interesting conversation. He told me that you architects had discovered that however talented you might be, and however well educated, and at what great expense, all mattered little unless you found a clientele of appreciation. It struck me as never before how much your art was dependent upon an intelligent and sympathetic public. All of the arts depend upon the culture of the public; "To have great poets, you must have great audiences too," said Walt Whitman. We know that no art flourishes without sympathetic response, but I had not realized to what an extent the architects in particular have reason to desire that the public should become interested in their work.

Someone has said recently, "Great art demands passionate appreciation." I asked myself just what that meant. Does great art compel passionate appreciation? Is that what it meant? This might well be said; but undoubtedly the more obvious interpretation and the right one would be this: "In order to have great art, you must have appreciation to begin with." I am reminded of the old problem, the long-time question of biologists, "Which came first, the hen or the egg?" How are you going to have art without appreciation? How are you going to have appreciation without art? I don't believe it has ever been settled in the country groceries nor in the great centers of thought which came first, the hen or the egg, but I do know you can't start a successful poultry farm with neither the hen nor the egg!

Speaking of art reminds me in some strange fashion of this wonderful state of ours, Illinois: four hundred miles it is, and two hundred and fifty miles wide, and I don't know how many deep—mostly rich mud at this time of the year. Think of its teeming wealth, its proud history, and yet recall the fact that of its four hundred cities of over a thousand inhabitants scarcely one contains a building or monument of interest—nothing that the average tourist would go ten miles out of his way to see. Nor do we even notice the beauty which is our own.

You and I feel this great dearth, the lack out here in the west of things beautiful and things significant—in short, of the background which Europe possesses. But even worse is our lack of appreciation. I realized this as never before, realized it poignantly, in the months that I was abroad with our boys. The majority of them registered complete indifference—immunity—to the appeal of art in whatsoever form. For them the inheritance of the ages does not exist.

My friends, it may be the result of an exaggerated New England conscience, or it may be the expression of fatuous egotism, but I feel a personal responsibility in this matter. I feel that you, men of the arts, have a tremendous responsibility. It is up to you and to me to help to educate our people to something finer and better in these directions. I don't know what we are here for. It is hopeless, is it not, to try to explain the purpose of our existence. We grope around vacantly in the dark, looking for we know not what. Of one thing I am sure, however, that unless there is progress and development, a gain in inspirational efforts all along the line, our lives are no better than those of the other animals—no better than the lives of pigs and cows on the broad farms around us. To come out of the earth, browse upon it and go back under the soil again is no glory. It is not worth while.

But if someone can be inspired by our lives, by our creations, it is another matter. Look at our cities, how worth while it all is when they are really centers of civilization. I find myself ever returning to this thought, the responsibility of the great city. You know the city's power of attraction, its strength of gravitation. The people

of the country and the villages have their eyes turned to the great city; the lure and gravitation of it is felt in the remotest hamlets. As a great writer says: "Every railroad in country town and small place talks of the 'Promised Land.' Every train is literally a cloud of smoke by day and a pillar of fire at night, inviting and urging on to a place where one may find opportunity and inspiration." The movement is colossal; the eager throng pours in. Do I need to appeal to you men whose feet are so solid on the earth while your imaginations soar in the ideal? I know of no class more appreciative, more expressive of complete understanding of the duty and responsibility of the fine arts than are the architects. "Faithful in much," I would urge you to be even more toilsome, more devoted to the cause, and think ever of what your work means to the smaller places as well as to the drab lives of the citizens of a great metropolis.

Imagine a temple, a shrine like this where we are assembled, being even questioned as to its worth! I was reading the other day of the destruction of the old abbey church of Cluny, in 1811. The monks had sallied forth, faith had dwindled to nothing and the enthusiasm which piled those stones had left but a memory. A wealthy citizen of the Côte d'Or bought the glorious old pile and blew it up. The greatest ecclesiastical building in the world, excepting St. Peter's, was thrown to the earth; its soaring pillars and spires reduced to naught but a stone quarry. The people who did it were vandals. What shall we of Chicago be called if we allow this building, one of the most beautiful dreams of the ages, to be swept from the earth and leave no vestige?

Thirty years ago it came into existence. Some of us older members of this group recall the great enthusiasm of a people united in doing something splendid. It was my privilege as a young man to be in that group, to feel the exaltation. We used to read the bulletins day after day, announcing the coming to our city of this great man and that great man, heralding this famous artist or that celebrated sculptor. Day after day they continued to come, until the artistic center of the United States was right here in Jackson Park. Those were wonderful times indeed and the vision we have tonight recalls the romance that spread over it all. But, the greatest of these things was something intangible, invisible; it was the will to do, the united effort to create something beautiful; to create something worth while. I say it is not fair to the present generation, to the young people who are taking our places, to leave them out of that experience. It is a tremendous thing to imagine a building like this. It should be preserved; we cannot bring ourselves to think of it otherwise. But it would be worth as much to this community to know again how it felt in those days to be united for its creation. We read of the building of the great cathedrals of France. Some mysterious power brought the people together in a common impulse. Imagine a community where every man, woman and child was eager to create something beautiful! An ancient chronicler tells us that each day when the big blocks of stone were ready in the quarry a trumpet was sounded and every man, noble and serf alike, would get hold of the ropes and pull them out with a shout. How the masons toiled and the carvers wrought their prayers into those rocks! The metal workers—the painters—the weavers—all toiled at their best; and through it all was the inspiration of music, exalting, lifting heavenward. "And when their work was done," said the monk, "they went home and left a miracle on the plain." Yes, a great white miracle of stone, a structure which pierced the heavens and was wide enough to take in the whole community. We call those days the "Dark Ages." Oh! that some of the glow of those dark ages might reach us today! Oh! that

our young men and young women could know for a moment the thrill of such an experience as that. It is out of our lives; we can only hope that it may come again. I think it would be the greatest blessing possible to humanity and the most welcome blessing to our professions were we to unite to maintain this beautiful place that we are in. I beg of you to unite in a special effort to save this building. It must stand as an example to the world. You know that most of your work is experimental. You build and hope for the best. Here is an experiment made and certified to. Augustus Saint-Gaudens said it was the finest thing since the days of the Greeks. You all recognize it as a masterpiece. Shall it be wiped from the face of the earth? We Americans are too selfish, too anxious for personal wealth. I go back to the thought of old Spinoza, "I cannot believe the good of human life lies in the possession of things which, for one man to possess is for another to lose, but rather in those things which all may possess alike and where one man's prosperity increases his neighbor's."

I have been studying this building. It is like the apple of my eye to me. Lately I have been very busy, going to my studio these last six weeks at five o'clock in the morning. (I get my breakfast later; the family sends a rescue party for me at eight!) But, at 5:17 o'clock every morning I have turned the corner of Harper Avenue and Sixtieth Street and looked at this building in the early light of the dawn. And every morning it has been something different; every morning it is a new jewel; a pearl it may be, set in silver, or some other most wonderful effect catches my eye. Claude Monet could have found inspiration in it for a thousand works. It is unspeakably dear to me and when I hear a man say, as I heard the other day, "I'd give five dollars to see the old shack destroyed," imagine how it strikes me.

Yes, it is our responsibility, in this great, wealthy city, to erect, to construct, to make permanent, inspirational things which will touch other generations. Oh! what a privilege! Let us not "live so ardently as to leave no record of having lived!" Let us remember the thing which separates us from the animals: the fact that we can think of other generations and send them a message of good will. We as artists turn gratefully back and thank those of the long silent centuries gone, for their bequests to us. Let us have consideration for those who are to follow—for the potential artists who come to the great city seeking light. How are we to receive them? Shall we meet them with a quickening inspiration and offer them what they seek? Or shall we grind them into the muck as so many have been ground down in the past?

*(Applause.)*

#### Address of Mr. Oliver Dennett Grover

I was afraid to talk on the subject of art and industry extemporaneously for fear I would not be able to finish within the appointed time. I have, therefore, written what I have to say and it will only take its prescribed time.

In this little sermon which I have arranged, I have taken for my text a want ad—what is familiarly known in the newspapers as a want ad. Before I give you the title of the paper, I want to say I read the paper over again just before coming here and I made the discovery that this paper in one respect is unique. It is about art; you might possibly by a great stretch of imagination call it an art lecture; but the word "beauty" positively does not occur in it. It is unique in that respect. My text as printed is:

WANTED—MORE ART IN OUR INDUSTRIES—MORE INDUSTRY IN OUR ART!

One of our most popular indoor sports for a generation or more has been "Art Lectures."

MR. HUTCHINSON. Times have changed, but there is no need to be apprehensive. You must take conditions as we find them and make the best of them. The conclusion of the little boy was right,—who once said to his mother: "Mother who made grandfather?" His mother answered, "God made grandfather." "Well, mother, who made father?" was the next question from the little fellow. "God made father," again answered his mother. Then in a few minutes the third question came—"Mother, who made me?" The mother looked at Johnny for a moment, and said "Now, why don't you stop and think. I told you God made grandfather, and God made father, and of course God made you—why don't you do some thinking!" "Well," said the boy, "I was thinking." I was thinking, mother, he is doing better work all the time.

The world is certainly progressing and men are doing better work all the time, even though it is sometimes difficult to realize it.

Our next speaker is the artist, and his subject is "Art and Industry."

I have a story, a splendid illustration of Applied Art. I don't think Mr. Grover will use it. It is so good that I will take the risk of his doing so and tell it to you—the finest example of applied art I have ever known. Not many years ago in the Art Gallery of the State Fair at Montana, the chief attraction was the pelt of a sheep upon which a good woman had worked the Lord's Prayer in potatoe bugs.

I don't believe that Mr. Grover can give you a better illustration of Applied Art than that—we'll let him have the floor and see.

Again we are fortunate in being able to present to you one of our best citizens. He is an artist and is one who believes that Art and Artists should be made to serve humanity. I take pleasure in introducing Mr. Grover.

There has never been any open season on lecturers, consequently there is hardly a hamlet or village in all this broad land of ours that hasn't "taken art" in more or less liberal doses.

The art doctors agree that they (the people) need it—that it will do them good—and while not entirely convinced, they are willing to try anything once!

Art serum thus injected by the skillful practitioner is not painful; in fact, it is rather pleasant than otherwise, and while it does not always produce any tangible reaction sometimes it "takes" and then it is eminently beneficial to the patient.

As a consequence of this extended campaign a very considerable number of our people "know all about art," and a few even have some understanding of art itself.

The forms of art, however, almost exclusively popularized have been those known as The Fine Arts—in

capitals—meaning architecture, sculpture, painting, music and sometimes literature.

As such it is more or less generally accepted as a desirable if not entirely necessary commodity to possess—after all other wants have been satisfied.

The idea however that that intangible and elusive thing we call art was and is one of the important potential sources of national prosperity and well-being has not yet permeated the body politic to any great extent. But the specialists latterly have been busy and evidence is coming in that "Art in Industry," "Art in Commerce" is beginning to get under the skin, and expressions such as "Art, a National asset" and "Art our undeveloped resource," etc., indicate that not only club women, who are always foremost in all art movements, but hard-headed business men as well, are beginning to sit up and take notice.

To drop the clinical figure the fact is becoming apparent that competent designers and craftsmen for many of the trades and occupations are increasingly hard to find. With no visible source of supply the manufacturers are confronted with the possibility of a loss of trade or a contraction of their markets.

This immediate condition is due in large degree to the war. Before that time a large proportion of the best designers and artisans in our factories were trained in the industrial art schools of Europe. Today, that source of supply is curtailed, if not eliminated. That such a situation is serious and worthy of careful thought by "big business" is indicated by even a casual consideration of the case.

It is stated with apparent authority that the United States exports annually some two billion dollars worth of raw materials—that a large proportion of it returns to us at a cost of some seven or eight billions of dollars, transformed by the alchemy of art into things we want and are willing to pay for.

Whether the figures are exact or not I do not know, nor does it much matter. The point being that we are now and have long been paying billions of tribute to the foresight and wisdom of our European friends who learned and practiced the application of art in industry.

In the beginning of a new country such a condition is, of course, natural and inevitable, but here that time is past and to continue the old program would be stupid, indeed, and may be disastrous.

Even in the past, before the great upset, the question of design-craftsmanship-art was not generally regarded of first importance and our industries were content either to import styles or make servile copies of established patterns—"to put it over" and "get by" is the modern slogan, and too often "efficiency" means to produce a meritorious substitute or imitation article by the thousand dozen and to dispose of it to a million people who don't need it, at a profit.

According to Raymond P. Ensign of Cleveland, an authority who has made a careful study of industrial art conditions, and who is to be the Dean of the Art Institute School this coming Fall, there are in the United States two hundred and eight occupations that may be grouped as constituting the eight art industries of the country. These include architecture, interior decoration and the allied arts, costume design and illustration, commercial design for the printing trades, work in textiles, metals, stone, glass and wood and other forms of applied design.

There are approximately one hundred thousand persons directly engaged in these art industries.

There are in all the schools for the training of men and women to enter these industries, not over thirty thousand students. Many of these, of course, will never attain to a productive career.

If it is admitted, as I think it will be, that it is desirable, yes necessary, to keep these industries up to present levels and to increase the artistic efficiency for the development

that is to come, where are we to get the men and women to supply the deficiency?

If our industries are to hold their own in the future markets of the world; if we are even to keep our just share of the home markets, we must compete with countries which have already taken steps to supply the very elements we lack.

England has a great system of industrial art schools, some three hundred and fifty. Germany one for every big city; Italy over two hundred, and France thirty-two industrial art schools fed by over two hundred schools of design.

All of our industrial art schools can be counted on the fingers of one hand and there are only two of major importance and properly equipped.

Important to the development of competency in the crafts, is the elimination of the prevalent attitude of mind that regards applied design or any form of art as used in commerce or industry as a lesser or negligible form of art, and excludes them from the dignified rank designated "Fine." I hold no brief for the cause of what is popularly understood as "Arts and Crafts," which too often is only another name for rank amateurism, embodying neither art nor craftsmanship. Fantastic jewelry compounded of base metal, imitation stones and clumsiness, and the like, do not belong in the ranks of which we are speaking; but when art, real art, enters into the making of a chair, a carpet, a wallpaper, a fabric, it is art and all art is "fine" and its creator "belongs."

The designation should indicate performance not occupation.

Let us then discard the terms "commercial art" and even "industrial art," which have come to have a belittling significance, and say "Art in Commerce," "Art in Industry" and we shall have a position which is not a handicap.

"Art in Commerce," which is practically pictorial art applied to advertising, has made very notable strides in the United States during the last few years, and I have no hesitancy in saying it has kept pace with progress in the other fine arts. Many of the ablest designers and painters of the country today spend part or all of their time in illustrating or producing some form of pictorial advertising.

Too often our schools of design claim to prepare students for a particular trade or industry in so many lessons, without fundamental training or knowledge. The result is a certain facility in the doing of some particular "stunt" which is almost worse than no preparation at all.

Our need, and it is a real one, is for the best in commerce, in industry, as it is in architecture, painting, sculpture, and music. Nothing else will do if we are ever to attain the artistic position our opportunities and advantages seem to warrant.

If then we need designs and artists in the crafts, the question follows how and where are we to get them? The answer would seem to be Industrial Art Schools properly equipped and adequately supported.

I have recently had a letter from my great and good friend Joseph Pennell, who is almost always right (and who admits the fact vigorously), to the effect that "There is not, never was, and never can be any union between art and business."

He further asserts that "either the artist is a business man or he is an ass." One might go further and say in connection with the industrial art situation: Either the business man is an artist (in attitude) or he is an ass.

Now, on this particular question, I believe our friend Pennell is wrong. The business man, the manufacturer, is not an ass, and will see that his individual interest and the best interest of the country demands that he combine with the artists, the art schools, the museum, in organizing and maintaining a great industrial art school or schools, which, in connection with existing academic institutions shall constitute a university of the arts wherein the student shall



not only receive thorough fundamental training in the principles common to all the arts, but shall have adequate facilities for practical experience and schooling in the particular craft he selects as his life work.

There has recently been formed here in Chicago an organization called "The Association of Arts and Industries." Its purpose is indicated by the statement of object, namely: "To stimulate the application of art to the industrial and aesthetic development of the country." Its immediate program to that end is to enlist the cooperation of the business and manufacturing interests of the middle west, in providing means for founding and supporting industrial and trade schools in connection with and under the direction of our Art Institute, which, as you know, has been for years one of our largest and best art schools under the successful direction of our Chairman, the dearly beloved, and his able board of trustees.

In such a school as the one proposed, preferably drawing its students from among the ranks of the trained three thousand academic pupils, the theory is that a fair proportion of real artists craftsmen would be turned out equipped to tackle and solve the problems in their respective crafts, and who would exercise a powerful influence for betterment on the character of the goods produced, their values, and the eventual elevation of the taste of the buying public.

The President and many of the officers and directors of this Arts and Industries Association are business men and manufacturers and are earnest and enthusiastic workers, and are as thoroughly sold to the idea as the professional members, and if the present activities may be taken as an indication, successful union of art and business not only will be, but is, and an early and successful outcome of the project in hand is not only *not* impossible but distinctly probable.

While the immediate objective of the movement is to provide space and means for starting the industrial branches of the school under the present Art Institute roof, some of us have been dreaming dreams of a time to come when a great national university of the Arts shall become a reality. When all the Arts which mark and contribute to the ascending efforts of a nation shall be adequately housed together; where each branch and division will have facilities not only for learning the theory and history, but also the practical studio or laboratory or factory practice of his craft; where each division will enjoy the invaluable privilege of association with all other related schools and where a great industrial museum filled with the heritage of the past shall be as an inspiration and a challenge to lofty ideals, sound practice and new discovery.

My colleague, Mr. Taft, has spoken of the necessity, yes, more than necessity, of preserving this building and I would like to add just a word on the same subject.

From many widely separated sources come to us from time to time the expressed hope that this great building shall be permanently preserved. Professional and laymen alike hold it in affectionate regard, and believe it to be one of the great modern expressions of the art of ancient Greece.

It would be a shame to the nation, a disgrace to Chicago, to allow it to pass.

In the name of Atwood who designed it, in grateful memory of Burnham and Beman and Hunt and Sullivan and Root and Post and McKim and Cobb and all their great colleagues, whose work there is no more, but which made the White City a thing of grateful memory, let it be preserved.

And when it is rebuilt and becomes a permanent national monument, what better use could it be put to than to house the great museum of industrial art and to fill its vast halls with the hum of the arts of constructive peace?

Our boys over there gave their lives to the Gods of Destruction that our ideals, our institutions, our opportunities might be preserved.

What more fitting memorial to our illustrious dead than a temple devoted to the fine uses of the Arts of Construction? Our War Memorial. I thank you.

(Applause.)

MR. HUTCHINSON. There are a few questions I would like to ask Mr. Grover, but the hour is late and I will refrain. Besides I might not get from him the desired answer.

Now that my brief reign is over, I take pleasure in turning the ring over to Mr. Kendall. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT. I thank you, Sir, and I think I am voicing the gratitude and appreciation of your audience for the way in which you have conducted the three ring circus. I think you have showed us what proper management will do in this respect.

Now, I am privileged to make an announcement in the form of a letter. It is of interest to Chicago; it ought to be and I think it will be.

This letter is addressed to Mr. Alfred Granger, of Chicago from Mr. Onderdonk of the *Tribune* and it reads in part as follows:

The Chicago *Tribune*, to commemorate its Seventy-Fifth Anniversary, desires to offer \$100,000 in prizes for designs for a building to be erected on its vacant lot at North Michigan and Austin Avenues in Chicago. The motive which actuates this offer is to build a monument of enduring beauty for Chicago, to create a structure which will be a model and inspiration for future generations of newspaper publishers, and to provide a new home worthy of the World's Greatest Newspaper. This competition will be held under the rules of the American Institute of Architects. The competition will be open and international. Each competitor who qualifies for the competition will be required to submit a design showing the south and west elevations and perspective from the southwest. A prize of \$50,000 is offered for the best design selected by the jury of award. A prize of \$20,000 is offered for the second best design. A prize of \$10,000 is offered for the third best design, and \$2,000 a piece will be paid to ten specially invited architects.

(Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT. I should like to sing to you a swan song, but it cannot be done. My term of office as President of the American Institute of Architects now expires. I desire to present to you Mr. William B. Faville, today elected President of the American Institute of Architects. Shall I ask him to say the Benediction or dismiss us? (Applause.)

MR. FAVILLE. Mr. President and Friends. I hope in assuming this new office that I may be given courage to carry forth with honor and distinction the work that has been placed upon my shoulders.

My first act is one of deep regret in changing this happy meeting of reality into one of pleasant memory.

I declare the Fifty-Fifth Convention of the American Institute of Architects adjourned.

The meeting thereupon adjourned at 12:00 Midnight.



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The Committee on Credentials has the honor to report on the examination of the credentials and shows the accredited delegates and proxies representing various Chapters of the American Institute of Architects, in the Fifty-fifth Annual Convention to be as follows:

#### 

Henry H. Kendall . . . . .	President
Wm. B. Faville . . . . .	First Vice-President
Robert D. Kohn . . . . .	Second Vice-President
Wm. Stanley Parker . . . . .	Secretary
D. Everett Waid . . . . .	Treasurer
Edwin H. Hewitt . . . . .	Director
Wm. B. Ittner . . . . .	Director
Ernest J. Russell . . . . .	Director
Charles H. Alden . . . . .	Director
N. Max Dunning . . . . .	Director
Abram Garfield . . . . .	Director
Edwin Bergstrom . . . . .	Director
Charles A. Favrot . . . . .	Director
Irving K. Pond . . . . .	Past President
Thomas R. Kimball . . . . .	Past President

#### 

Entitled to three delegates; two delegates present:  
F. C. Biggin, John A. Miller.

#### 

Entitled to two delegates; one delegate present:  
Chas. L. Thompson.

#### 

Entitled to three delegates; 3 delegates present:  
Clyde N. Friz, Walter M. Gieske, R. E. Lee Taylor.

#### 

Entitled to ten delegates; nine delegates present:  
Miss Lois L. Howe, Wm. Emerson, Robert P. Bel-  
lows, J. Lovell Little, Joseph D. Leland, Frank A.  
Bourne, Edwin S. Dodge, Sidney Strickland, Dana  
Somes.

#### 

Entitled to five delegates; one delegate present: John  
B. Slee.

#### 

Entitled to four delegates; four delegates present:  
Albert H. Hopkins, Ernest Crimi, Louis Greenstein,  
Simon Larke.

#### 

Entitled to two delegates; two delegates present:  
Herbert E. Hewitt, Mark H. Whitmeyer.

#### 

Entitled to three delegates; one delegate present:  
Clarence A. Martin.

#### 

Entitled to three delegates; three delegates present:  
G. W. Drach, Fred. G. Mueller, Joseph G. Steinkamp.

#### 

Entitled to six delegates; five delegates present:  
C. E. Howell, Albert E. Skeel, Wm. Koehl, Charles W.  
Hopkinson, W. A. Bohnard.

#### 

Entitled to three delegates; two delegates present:  
Robert K. Fuller, Wm. E. Fisher.

#### 

Entitled to three delegates; three delegates present:  
Robert R. Reeves, Charles St. John Chubb, Jr., W. A.  
Paine.

#### 

Entitled to three delegates; one delegate present:  
Louis A. Walsh.

#### 

Entitled to two delegates; two delegates present:  
Louis Lott, Harry I. Schenck.

#### 

Entitled to three delegates; one delegate present:  
George L. Pfeiffer.

#### 

Entitled to two delegates; one delegate present:  
Karl E. Morrison.

#### 

Entitled to three delegates; two delegates present:  
Arthur N. Robinson, Frank R. Happ.

#### 

Entitled to nine delegates; nine delegates present:  
C. Herrick Hammond, Richard E. Schmidt, George C.  
Nimmons, Dwight H. Perkins, Henry K. Holsman,  
Francis W. Puckey, John A. Armstrong, Howard Van  
Doren Shaw, A. M. Saxe.

#### 

Entitled to three delegates; three delegates present:  
A. Frank Wickes, Herbert L. Bass, Ennis R. Austin.

#### 

Entitled to four delegates; four delegates present:  
E. H. Taylor, Harry D. Rawson, H. W. Whitsitt,  
Mortimer B. Cleveland.

#### 

Entitled to two delegates; two delegates present:  
Goldwin Goldsmith, Cecil F. Baker.

#### 

Entitled to three delegates; two delegates present:  
Courtlandt Van Brunt, Ernest O. Brostrom.

#### 

Entitled to two delegates; one delegate present:  
Arthur G. Tafel.

#### 

Entitled to three delegates; three delegates present:  
Allison Owen, F. Julius Dreyfous, Richard Koch.

#### 

Entitled to five delegates; five delegates present:  
Dalton J. V. Snyder, Victor E. Thebaud, M. G. Mal-  
comson, Wm. B. Stratton, J. H. Gustav Steffens.

#### 

Entitled to four delegates; four delegates present:  
Harry T. Downs, Edwin H. Brown, George A. Chap-  
man, Rhodes Robertson.

#### 

Entitled to two delegates; two delegates present:  
George H. Shanley, W. R. Plew.

#### 

Entitled to four delegates; two delegates present:  
H. W. Meginnis, Thomas R. Kimball.

#### 

Entitled to five delegates; five delegates present:  
H. T. Stephens, Hugh Roberts, Wm. W. Slack, James  
O. Betelle, Arnold H. Moses.

*New York Chapter.*

Entitled to eighteen delegates; ten delegates present: Charles Butler, John Van Pelt, Julian C. Levi, F. Y. Joannes, Sullivan W. Jones, B. W. Morris, Donn Barber, Electus D. Litchfield, F. L. Ackerman, Harry Wiley Corbett.

*Philadelphia Chapter.*

Entitled to nine delegates; seven delegates present: Thomas Nolan, C. C. Zantinger, Paul P. Cret, Edward A. Crane, George I. Lovatt, ex-officio, Milton B. Medary, Jr., John Bright.

*Pittsburgh Chapter.*

Entitled to five delegates; five delegates present: S. F. Heckert, Sr., Edward B. Lee, R. M. Trimble, Harry Sternfeld, Frederick Bigger.

*Rhode Island Chapter.*

Entitled to three delegates; one delegate present: Walter F. Fontaine.

*St. Louis Chapter.*

Entitled to four delegates; four delegates present: H. G. Clymer, E. C. Klipstein, Louis LaBeaume, Henry Wright.

*San Francisco Chapter.*

Entitled to six delegates; two delegates present: Henry H. Meyers, J. S. Fairweather.

*St. Paul Chapter.*

Entitled to two delegates; two delegates present: Thomas Holyoke, A. H. Stem.

*South Carolina Chapter.*

Entitled to three delegates; one delegate present: Charles C. Wilson.

*Southern California Chapter.*

Entitled to six delegates; six delegates present: Sumner P. Hunt, Harwood Hewitt, Reginald Johnson, Myron Hunt, A. M. Edelman, C. F. Plummer.

*Southern Pennsylvania Chapter.*

Entitled to two delegates; two delegates present: W. B. Billmeyer, Edward Leber.

*Tennessee Chapter.*

Entitled to four delegates; four delegates present: Charles I. Barber, Henry C. Hibbs, Walk C. Jones, Bayard S. Cairns.

*Texas Chapter.*

Entitled to five delegates; four delegates present: Herbert M. Greene, S. E. Gideon, C. C. Bulger, E. B. LaRoche.

*Virginia Chapter.*

Entitled to three delegates; three delegates present: Fiske Kimball, Charles J. Calrow, C. A. Neff.

*Washington, D. C., Chapter.*

Entitled to five delegates; five delegates present: Delos H. Smith, Fred V. Murphy, O. J. Munson, George O. Totten, R. Bruce Atkinson.

*Washington State Chapter.*

Entitled to four delegates; two delegates present: Charles H. Alden, Harlan Thomas.

*Wisconsin Chapter.*

Entitled to four delegates; four delegates present: Henry A. Foeller, H. J. Rotier, Richard Philipp, James R. Law.

The following representatives of State Societies of Architects are present at this Convention by invitation of the Institute:

Indiana State Society of Architects, A. F. Wickes.  
Pennsylvania State Association, W. L. Plack.

Michigan State Society of Architects, M. G. Malcomson, Walter E. Lentz.

Illinois Society of Architects, Emory Stanford Hall, Perry W. Swern, Wm. Rohm.

New Jersey Society of Architects, Harry T. Stephens, Hugh Roberts.

Delegates *ex-officio* . . . . . 14  
Past Presidents as follows:

Thomas R. Kimball,  
J. Lawrence Mauran,  
R. Clipston Sturgis,  
I. K. Pond . . . . . 4  
Chapter delegates . . . . . 202

Total . . . . . 220

Delegates registered are as follows:  
Delegates *ex-officio* . . . . . 12  
Past Presidents:

Thomas R. Kimball,  
I. K. Pond . . . . . 2  
Chapter delegates . . . . . 142  
Chapter delegates represented by proxy . . . . . 20

Total . . . . . 176

Delegates certified but not attending, 60.  
Majority vote of Convention is, 89.  
Your Committee notes with regret that the following Chapters are not represented at this Convention:

North Carolina, Oregon, Toledo, Utah.  
It is also very gratifying to note that nearly 80 per cent of the entire certified representation at this Convention is present and registered or represented by proxy, the proxies amounting to less than 10 per cent.

## NON-DELEGATE INSTITUTE MEMBERS ATTENDING:

D. Knickerbacker Boyd.	Charles W. Dawson.
Robert C. Ostergren.	Henry Raeder.
Clare C. Hosmer.	Arthur Peabody.
Howard Putnam Sturges.	J. E. O. Fridmore.
Garden C. Coughlen.	Wm. Jones Smith.
Allen Holmes Kimball.	A. F. Hussander.
Albert P. Dippold.	Emil Lorch.
C. H. Prindeville.	F. O. DeMoney.
H. B. Wheelock.	Sidney Lovell.
William K. Fellows.	Wm. E. Parsons.
George W. Maher.	E. Raymond Bossange.
Solis Seiferth.	S. N. Crowen.
Alfred Granger.	H. E. Reimer.
Allen B. Pond.	LeRoy Kern.
E. C. Lowe.	D. H. Burnham.
Warren P. Laird.	P. J. Weber.
Albert C. Phelps.	Olaf Thorshov.
Frederick W. Perkins.	Howard L. Cheney.
Wm. B. Ittner.	E. H. Clark.
Bryon H. Jillson.	Miller I. Kast.
F. E. Davidson.	Henry A. Smith.
Edwin Bergstrom.	Emory Stanford Hall.
Clarence A. Martin.	G. E. Wiley.
Joseph M. Kellogg.	Thomas D. A. Brophy.
Frank R. Happ.	T. E. Tallmadge.
R. W. Zimmerman.	Arthur G. Brown.
Walter E. Lentz.	J. H. Thomson.
George Beaumont.	Ralph C. Llewellyn.
Morrison H. Vail.	Jos. C. Llewellyn.
Wm. Macy Stanton.	George E. Merrill.
Lincoln Norcott Hall.	Clarence Hatzfeld.
F. E. Giesecke.	Geo. W. Allen.
Robt. Frost Daggett.	

Respectfully submitted,  
ROBERT C. OSTERGREN,  
HOWARD P. STURGES,  
BYRON H. JILLSON, *Chairman.*

## APPENDIX 2

## Report of the Committee on Contracts

March 25, 1922.

The Committee on Contracts begs to submit for your consideration the following report.

Your Committee has taken under its consideration such matters as appeared by the Proceedings of the 54th ANNUAL CONVENTION to be referred to your Board for report thereon.

The Chairman of the Committee communicated with each of the members in relation to these matters, submitting to them what he believed to be a comprehensive questionnaire, particularly as to A. I. A. Document No. 169. In due course the Chairman has received from each member their expressed opinion as to each question referred to them, and has every reason to believe that the matters have received their serious thought and consideration, and that the result of the referendum is a conscientious expression of opinion by men who have had long and large experience in the practice of their profession.

The questionnaire submitted to the members of the Committee on Contracts were as follows:

First: As to the various and detailed criticisms of A. I. A. Document No. 169, as those criticisms were expressed at the sessions of the 54th ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Second: As to the several amendments to A. I. A. Document No. 169 recommended by the Illinois Chapter.

Third: As to the propriety of retaining as now existing, or amending any of the 13 clauses of A. I. A. Document No. 169.

The result of the referendum as to the first, viz: the several criticisms of A. I. A. Document No. 169—a majority of the members of the Committee on Contracts are of the opinion that:

First: The form and phraseology of A. I. A. Document No. 169 does not imply suspicion of the client's good faith and business integrity.

This opinion is confirmed by a vote of 6 to 1.

Second: The fact that the STANDARD FORM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN OWNER AND ARCHITECT repeats certain clauses of A. I. A. Document No. 169 does not warrant their elimination from said Document.

Confirmed by a vote of 6 to 1

Third: That A. I. A. Document No. 169 which informs the Owner as to the proper charge for Architect's services should also include information as to the details of such service.

Confirmed by a vote of 7 to 0

Fourth: That, although A. I. A. Document No. 169 is more frequently and generally used as a means of informing owners as to the conditions of an Architect's service than is the STANDARD FORM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN OWNER AND ARCHITECT—this fact does not necessarily preclude the advisability of modifying the information transmitted through A. I. A. Document No. 169.

Confirmed by a vote of 4 to 3

Fifth: Should A. I. A. Document No. 169 be continued in use as written?

This opinion was confirmed by a vote of 4 to 3.

In connection with this question however it is proper to state that whereas a majority of the Committee apparently believe that A. I. A. Document No. 169 should be continued in use as written, it may in some

minor particulars be amplified or modified to its advantage, but they oppose its radical reconstruction.

Sixth: That A. I. A. Document No. 169 should not be amended to eliminate the criticisms made of its form and provisions.

Confirmed by a vote of 4 to 3

As this question was very broad and the affirmative and negative did not admit of qualifications, it may be said that this vote should not be considered as an expression of opinion that no amendments whatever should be made to eliminate any criticism.

Seventh: The question of dividing A. I. A. Document No. 169 into two documents—one to be designated as "SCHEDULE OF PROPER MINIMUM CHARGES" and the other designated as "PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTS" was determined to be unwise and impracticable by a negative vote of 6 and an affirmative vote of 1.

Eighth: Your Chairman referred the members of the Committee to the remarks made by the Secretary of the Institute and Mr. Pond and Mr. Itner on Pages 23 and 24 of the PROCEEDINGS of the 54th ANNUAL CONVENTION on the subject of including in A. I. A. Document No. 169 matter pertaining to the employment of a "Contract Manager."

There seemed to be some lack of understanding as to whether or not the service of a CONTRACT MANAGER as described by the members above named is the same service referred to in Clause 6 of A. I. A. Document No. 169.

The query put by the Chairman to the members of the Committee was as follows:

"Whether or not Clause 6 of A. I. A. Document No. 169 was sufficiently informing as to the service and remuneration of an Architect when acting as Contract Manager without further elaboration as to the detail of such service and remuneration therefor."

In this form your Committee determined that Clause No. 6 as written sufficiently covers the question. The vote being as follows:

Affirmative 5—Negative 1  
(Mr. Schmidt not voting)

## ILLINOIS CHAPTER RECOMMENDATIONS:

The reference of the second subject to the members of the Committee, viz: The amendments, recommended by the Illinois Chapter produced the following results:

First: The recommendation that Section 5 of A. I. A. Document No. 169 should be amended as stated in the PROCEEDINGS of the 54th ANNUAL CONVENTION was disapproved by a vote of 4 to 3.

Second: The recommendation that Section 6 of A. I. A. Document No. 169 should be amended as stated in the PROCEEDINGS of the 54th ANNUAL CONVENTION was disapproved by a vote of 4 to 3.

Third: The recommendation that Section 7 of A. I. A. Document No. 169 should be amended by adding the phrase "or other casualty" after the word "fire" in the tenth line of this Section was approved by a vote of 7 to 0.

Fourth: The recommendation that Section 8 should be amended by omitting the phrase "on account of it" after the word "rendered" in the sixth line of said section was approved by a vote of 6 to 1.

Fifth: The recommendation that Section 9 should be amended by adding a new fourth paragraph between the present third and fourth paragraphs to read as follows:

"During the preparation of the preliminary studies and of the specifications and general working drawings it is proper that payments on account be made at monthly or other intervals, in proportion to the progress of the Architect's service and so as to aggregate in each period not more than the sums prescribed above."

and also that the last paragraph of Section 9 shall be amended so as to include the phrase "the use of old materials" before the word "penalty" in the second line of said paragraph was approved by a vote of 6 to 1.

Sixth: The recommendation that a new section to be known as Section 12 should be added after Section 11 of the existing Document, said Section to read as follows:

"The Architect may also include in the services to be performed the execution of work as a building construction manager on a known fee or percentage basis for which an extra charge of 4 per cent to 6 per cent is equitable, but not as a contractor on a lump sum basis."

This was disapproved by a vote of 6 to 1

Seventh: The recommendation that Section 12 of A. I. A. Document No. 169 be renumbered Section 13, and that Section 13 of said Document be renumbered Section 14 was disapproved by a vote of 6 to 1.

*Referendum as to Advisability of Amending any or all of the 13 Clauses of A. I. A. Document No. 169.*

First: As to the advisability of amending Clause 1 in any particular.

Negative 5—Affirmative 2

Second: As to the advisability of amending Clause No. 2 in any particular.

Negative 6—Affirmative 1

Third: As to the advisability of amending Clause No. 3 in any particular.

Negative 7—Affirmative 0

Fourth: As to the advisability of amending Clause No. 4 in any particular.

Negative 7—Affirmative 0

Fifth: As to the advisability of amending Clause No. 5 in any particular.

Negative 4—Affirmative 3

Sixth: As to the advisability of amending Clause No. 6 in any particular.

Negative 4—Affirmative 3

Seventh: It seems in this case that a majority of the members of the Committee believe that the provisions of this Clause may be improved by amendment, as the vote is:

Affirmative 5—Negative 2

Eighth: It seems in this case that a majority of the members of the Committee believe that the provisions of this Clause may be improved by amendment, as the vote is:

Affirmative 4—Negative 3

Ninth: It seems in this case that a majority of the members of the Committee believe that the provisions of this Clause may be improved by amendment as the vote is:

Affirmative 5—Negative 2

Tenth: As to the advisability of amending Clause No. 10 in any particular.

Negative 7—Affirmative 0

Eleventh: As to the advisability of amending Clause No. 11 in any particular.

Negative 5—Affirmative 2

Twelfth: As to the advisability of amending Clause No. 12 in any particular.

Negative 7—Affirmative 0

Thirteenth: As to the advisability of amending Clause No. 13 in any particular.

Negative 7—Affirmative 0

It seems safe to assume that the result of the submission of these questions to the members of the Committee on Contracts indicates that there is strong opposition to separating A. I. A. Document No. 169, or making any radical changes in its form, phraseology, and provisions, though there is approval of amendments as to minor matters.

In this particular your Committee on Contracts of 1921-1922 seems to confirm the attitude taken by the preceding committee, although its conclusions are apparently uninfluenced by the preceding action.

If the Chairman may express an opinion as to the dominating reasons for the Committee's conclusions, they were probably based on the belief that as a general proposition it is unwise to make frequent, even though minor changes, in the Institute's documents as tending to indicate to the public an unsettled purpose. Also that the Committee is opposed to the division of A. I. A. Document No. 169, for the reason that it is the Committee's belief that in a Document setting forth the obligations of the Owner as to payment for services there should also be an equally definite statement as to the obligations of the Architect in return for such payment.

The Associated General Contractors of America having suggested that the Standard Form of Contract be extended in its scope so as to be applicable to various structural engineering projects, a conference was announced for the purpose of discussion. Mr. Stanley Parker was requested by the President to attend this conference in behalf of the Institute. Mr. Parker's name was therefore added as a member of the Committee on Contracts to serve as its representative at this conference.

The meeting was held in December and attended by representatives of: The Associated General Contractors of America, the American Engineering Council, the American Institute of Architects, the American Railway Engineering Association, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Waterworks Association, the National Association of Builders' Exchanges, and the Western Society of Engineers.

A tentative draft of a form of contract was submitted at this meeting, with the result that modifications of the form submitted were referred to a subcommittee composed of General Marshall, W. D. Faucette representing the American Railway Engineering Association, and Mr. Parker, Secretary of the American Institute of Architects.

A subsequent meeting was held in Washington on April 14th and 15th, at which the reconstruction of the document was submitted for discussion, with the result that a revised draft was tentatively approved for submission to the various national bodies connected with the building industry.

Respectfully submitted,

LANSING C. HOLDEN,	F. E. DAVIDSON,
Chairman.	BURT L. FENNER,
RICHARD E. SCHMIDT,	WM. STANLEY PARKER,
Vice-Chairman.	DELOS H. SMITH,
GEORGE A. CHAPMAN,	ARMEN H. TASHJIAN,
	Committee on Contracts.



## APPENDIX 3

## Report of Committee on Public Works

Your Committee has the honor to report that its activities have been to carry on the program as contained in the resolution of the report of 1921.

On June 21st, 1921, as a first step to this end an interview was obtained with Mr. Walter F. Brown, who had been appointed by the President as Chairman of the Congressional Committee on Reorganization of the Federal Departments. The attitude of the American Institute of Architects in heartily endorsing a Department of Public Works and desiring to cooperate in attaining its creation was discussed with Mr. Brown in detail.

We were advised by Mr. Brown to wait until the work of his Committee was more fully developed and that we would be called on for any possible assistance when the question of a Department of Public Works was being actively considered by his Committee.

Further interviews and correspondence with Mr. Brown have given us the information that in the Committee's plan for reorganization a Bureau of Public Works will be placed under the reorganized Department of the Interior. The report of the Reorganization Committee has been forwarded to the President but at this date no action has been taken, owing possibly to pressure of other vital legislation.

A generally favorable result from the work of the Reorganization Committee may be anticipated though the plan proposed is of such scope and magnitude that it may well take years for its full accomplishment.

A further action of your Committee was to urge the Reorganization Committee to retain the Fine Arts Commission as a distinct entity and that it be not merged with the Department of Public Works as was proposed in the McCormick bill S. 1896.

Pursuant to and in furtherance of this action, letters were written by the President and Secretary of the American Institute of Architects to President Harding and we feel that this showing of the Institute's attitude will be of definite value.

Your Committee does not consider that a resolution need accompany this report as any instructions for continuing the work of the Committee are contained in the resolution approved by the 1921 Convention.

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS,

WALTER D. BLAIR,  
CHARLES A. FAVROT  
IRVING K. POND

E. J. RUSSELL  
JOHN P. B. SINKLER  
L. P. WHEAT, JR., *Chairman*

## APPENDIX 4

## Report of the Building Committee

May 15th, 1922.

The Building Committee submits its report for the consideration of the Fifty-fifth Convention.

Your Committee has studied the problems of the improvement of the Octagon property, together with the two adjoining lots on 18th Street, from two points of view.

First, your Committee has studied the point of view which contemplates restoring the Octagon property to its original probable condition as a private residence

of the period of A. D. 1800. Strictly so restored, the property might be regarded as a relic of Colonial days which would have to be maintained at the expense of the Institute, or donated to the Federal Government with the hope that it would be kept in order by the Nation as an historic residence. In this event the Institute would house its own activities on the adjoining lots in a building about 50x180 feet in plan.

Such a scheme would leave the Institute rather remotely identified with the Octagon House; would be of doubtful benefit to the Institute or to the public; and quite surely would burden the Institute financially beyond any practicable limits.

Second, your Committee considered the point of view which contemplates restoring the Octagon House and grounds to their supposed original condition and equipping the first and part of the second stories with reproductions of the choicest furniture of the period, including here and there when available an historic original piece. The House would be a residence museum standing before the public as an example of the best taste in furniture and decoration dating back to Colonial days. At the same time the House would be the home of the Institute and headquarters for architects visiting the Capitol City. The drawing room would be available for formal receptions and for meetings of the Board of Directors. A portion of the second story would not be profaned used as an office for Institute activities, and every visiting member of the profession would feel that his organization had a close association with a beautiful home of the early days of the nation, a home which sheltered the President when the White House was burned, and which was the scene of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent. This second idea includes also erecting a convention hall and architectural exhibition and committee rooms. The new construction should be less in height and designed to form an harmonious setting and background for the Octagon House.

A study of a possible development as just outlined is submitted for consideration. In the judgment of your Committee the use of the two adjoining lots and of the Octagon plot to the limit suggested would leave a space for garden and landscape effect quite ample in proportion to the building. The whole composition could be made attractive and would be suitably expressive of its use and, at the same time, would enhance the effect of the old Octagon House as an historic monument.

The attention of the Convention is invited to the fact that the scheme presented is only tentative, but sufficient, it is hoped, to enable the Convention to reach a decision as to a general policy for putting in order and developing the Octagon property.

A consensus of opinion may decide that a circular convention hall with a capacity of 300 seats is unwise or insufficient for future needs. The Committee believes that further consideration should be given to the idea of providing on the 18th Street property a larger auditorium which might be used for general public lecture hall purposes, as well as for the needs of the Institute.

It is hoped that the sketches and report will be suggestive and will bring out various ideas from the delegates which can be referred, with power, to the Board of Directors, and that the Convention will authorize this or a succeeding Building Committee to proceed with the restoration, repair and development of the property, under the supervision of the Board of Directors.

In conclusion your Committee notes that some time ago the Board of Directors voted "that the resolution of the 50th Convention, concerning the McKim Memorial Fund, be referred to the Building Committee for consideration and report, and that the McKim Memorial Fund Committee be discontinued." In pursuance of this vote of the Board the Committee offers the following resolution to this Convention:

"Resolved, That action by a previous Convention be rescinded, which action contemplated the raising of a

fund for the purpose of making the Octagon House a memorial to Charles F. McKim."

HENRY BACON  
D. H. BURNHAM  
E. W. DONN, JR.  
WM. MITCHELL KENDALL  
ROBERT D. KOHN  
CHARLES A. PLATT  
HOWARD SHAW  
D. EVERETT WAID, *Chairman*.

## APPENDIX 5

### Report of Committee on Education

*Review of Committee's work—Endorsement of resolution of Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture—Committee's position over against length of course in Architecture—Institute's duty to encourage graduate study by establishing ten scholarships—Consideration of the educational work of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design and recommendation that the Institute assist same—Offer of the Alabama Marble Company to establish a traveling scholarship—The lectures on the Appreciation of Art given under the auspices of the Institute—Establishing the Henry Adams Fund—Award of the Committee's medals for the introduction to "The Significance of Art" and the publication of this book—Discussion of the influence of the College Entrance Board on general education and resolutions presented for passage by the Convention, requesting this Board to include questions relative to art in college entrance examination papers.*

May 1, 1922.

It will be recalled that at the Nashville Convention in 1919, the organization of the Committee on Education was changed so that membership in the Committee would be continuous, that is, that members should serve for a period of three years each. The three members who were appointed in 1919 for the period of three years bring to a close their period of service this year. Your Committee last year reported progress. While the Committee of this year is in a position to make the same report, still in view of the termination of the period of service of the first three men appointed, such a report is, in the estimation of the Committee, hardly adequate. It is our belief that we should sum up the work of the past three years. This can be best done in the light of the work previously done by other Committees on Education. To this end, we have reviewed the reports dating back to 1913, when the last summary was made.

Your Committee is pleased to be able to report that rounding architectural education in this country generally have materially improved. Architecture is not only better taught but the schools are better places in which to teach. In such schools as we have been able to visit we have found an atmosphere of sincere creative effort and honest, friendly emulation that must be helpful to all the students. To the best of our knowledge and belief, in all the schools the Faculties are sincerely working in a direction which is entirely in sympathy with the thought of this Committee.

Among all the different influences that have been at work to bring about the improvement which we have noted, it is difficult to select that one institution or individual to whom the greatest credit is due. Probably, the most potent factor has been the mutual confidence and resulting cooperation between all who have this important subject at heart.

Your Committee has in the past consistently advocated the lengthening of the course of instruction and it has repeatedly urged the desirability of housing

the schools of architecture in separate buildings in which these schools would be governed by independent Faculties.

At their convention last year the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture passed the following resolution:

"RESOLVED: That the representatives of the schools pledge themselves to have formulated and published during the coming year, in so far as they may be able, in addition to existing four-year courses, a course leading to the baccalaureate degree in architecture that will require normally not less than five years' collegiate work; that the additional time be occupied in increased cultural, scientific and structural studies; that the completion of the major part of the scientific and structural subjects included in the five years' course be required as a prerequisite to the study of design, and that the cultural, scientific and structural studies included in the five-year course be required for the graduate degree."

We learn with satisfaction that, beginning with next autumn, there will be no four-year course in architecture at Cornell; that is, in future all candidates for a degree in architecture must register for a five-year course. The University of Oregon, in its School of Architecture and Allied Arts, has taken the same action.

Of the fourteen schools, members of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, eight are housed in separate buildings and all are governed by Faculties which are either wholly independent or nearly so.

Your Committee wishes at this time to state its position on this general question of the proper length of the course of study.

We are definitely of the opinion that it is only the exceptional college graduate who at graduation is fit to practise architecture as a principal. We believe that practice in an office is as essential to the architect as hospital residence is to the doctor.

As to the proper length of the course in architecture it seems to us that the type of candidate for a degree in architecture is so various that it is impossible and probably unjust to measure the excellence and com-

pletteness of a school's curriculum by the length of residence required from the candidates for a degree. While we recognize the difficulty of making a course flexible in this matter of length of residence and hesitate to recommend a method, we believe that the system of values given for work accomplished, in partial use in several schools, is probably the best solution of the difficulty. Such a system enables men of superior gifts to advance more rapidly than their less fortunate fellows. At the same time it should meet the criticism that methods of education which are good for the average tend to hold back the more talented.

This Committee has in the past recognized the excellence of the four-year undergraduate course as it has been developed. It was, and is, our opinion that if no more than four years can be devoted to the study of architecture, the schools have done well to place the emphasis on the development of the imagination.

The resolution above quoted indicates that the Association is in accord with this Committee in wishing, by lengthening the course, to introduce more instruction of a purely cultural or broadening nature, with added thoroughness as to structure and the use of materials.

The Committee is clearly of the opinion that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the progress that has been made. The four-year course is good. It can be made better, more complete, by additional subjects of the nature indicated in the above resolution. In our judgment it would also be well to give to the student of architecture some general instruction in business methods in the broadest acceptance of these words so that he may understand the part that the bank plays in the financing of projects in which he, as architect, may in the future be interested; that he may know the part that credit plays in all business transactions, and that he may be able to keep an intelligent set of books.

It is our belief that the period of residence necessary to enable the student to take full advantage of what we regard as essential training is likely to be in excess of five years. The length of course can be determined only by the abilities and qualifications of each student.

Mr. Randolph Coolidge's now famous definition of our schools as "nurseries of the imagination" must never be lost sight of, nor should the Institute forget that the Committee on Education of 1906, made up of Carrere, Kendall, Sturgis and Trowbridge, with Cram as Chairman, defined the architect as "one ranking in the class of men of culture, learning and refinement, differentiated from the others of his class solely by his function as a creator of pure beauty, as an exponent through material forms of the best secular, intellectual and religious civilization of his time, and as an organizer and director of manifold and varied industries and activities." Your Committee is of the opinion that the tendencies of education in architecture today are directly in line for the production of a man who may have these high qualities. The Faculties are alive to their responsibilities and the developments in recent years appear to us to be in the right direction.

If we can in retrospect say that much has been accomplished in the organization of education for the practice of our profession, and that the foundations for the education of all our students are being well put down, what have we today for the future? What is the next step? Someone has said that it was comparatively easy to provide satisfactory methods of

education for the mediocre, that the real difficulty of the educator lay in providing instruction for the genius. It is on the man of exceptional ability, however, that we should center our chief effort. It is he that should receive our first attention, for in him lies the hope for the future of our art.

Now the genius may be hampered by one of two things or by both. The method of instruction suited to the average may hopelessly handicap him. On the other hand, he may be so situated that for financial reasons he cannot secure the education which should be his.

In other than English-speaking countries, we understand that the obligation of society to the exceptionally gifted person, to the genius, is recognized by state scholarships which afford to such individuals all the advantages that are within the reach of those financially more fortunately situated than themselves. We have no doubt that, where there has been sufficient foresight to make this provision, arrangements have been made to overcome other difficulties that may lie in the path of the gifted student.

Now, it seems to your Committee that, having seen to it that the foundations of education are properly laid for the average, there is no more important further step for the American Institute of Architects than to assist the more gifted of the rising generation to greater opportunities of self-development. While the profession may be interested in the average output, the quality of the whole, the thing that should preoccupy us most is that the spark of genius, wherever it may exist, should have every opportunity for expression. Above all men we, the practitioners of today, are qualified to recognize that genius. We know how rare it is and we know that the hope for the development of our art in this country lies in the few gifted individuals who are blessed by nature with a mentality above the average. This being our manifest duty, what can be done to fulfill it?

It is our belief that the encouragement of graduate study is a first step. We accept it as demonstrated that all our schools welcome a body of graduate students. We know that in no one of them is the graduate student body considerable. We further believe that a considerable aggregation of students is more likely to do superior work than a small number—say two or three.

Again, it seems to be established that the best opportunities for advanced study in architecture can be had only in the great centers of population.

It seems to us, then, that it is not essential that each one of the schools of architecture should endeavor to become a graduate school. There are certain ones among them who by their location are not qualified, if the assumption above is correct.

In looking for guidance in this matter, if we turn to France we will find schools of the fine arts in different sections, with *the* school of the fine arts located in Paris. It has been the ambition of some of those interested in the cause of art in this country to create a national school of fine arts. Were there such a school and were the department of architecture therein all that we would ideally have it, this Committee is prepared to recommend to the Institute that it create ten graduate scholarships therein; that is, that the Institute pay the tuition for ten students annually.

This recommendation we are prepared to make. Our difficulty lies in the selection of the school and here, given the admirable cooperation that has existed between this Committee and the Association of Col-



legiate Schools of Architecture of late years, we must turn to this Association for advice. Will the Association, from their number, pick one school as the premier school and say "Here is the graduate school which we recommend?" If so, we in turn propose to the Institute that it hold up the hands of the Association and make it possible for ten men to study in that school for one year, and that the Institute make such an appropriation annually. The tuition on the average is \$300.00 per man. We, therefore, recommend that the Institute appropriate to this cause \$3,000.00 annually.

There are other details that will remain to be solved; namely, how shall these scholarships be awarded? what will be the basis of selection? and who will do it? We are quite clear that there is no reason to believe that the students whom the Institute will wish to help, namely the most brilliant, will of necessity be students of the schools members of the Association, for there are fourteen member-schools while we know of forty schools of architecture, and the help that we should give should be available to the most humble, in view of the object which we have above set forth.

The Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture will meet in convention prior to the Convention of the Institute. This whole matter will be brought by us to them for discussion and recommendations are likely to result. It is, however, improbable that this matter can be settled at the forthcoming Convention; that is, we do not ask for the appropriation. That which should be done is that the Institute should endorse the matter in principle, leaving it to the Board of Directors make the proposed appropriation in the event of the premier graduate school being designated or a School of the Fine Arts being formed in a manner that can receive the endorsement of this Committee.

In reviewing the development of architectural education, your Committee has frequently had occasion to comment upon the splendid work of the Beaux Arts Society, now known as the Beaux Arts Institute of Design. Some years ago the Committee urged the creation of intercollegiate competitions, believing that, first, the solution of the same problem by a great number of students in different sections of the country was of interest, and second, that emulation among the colleges stimulated to greater effort. While these intercollegiate competitions have proven difficult to bring about, today most of the schools use the programs of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design more or less. This results in placing the work of many of the colleges in competition with the work of the ateliers all over the country. We understand that the Faculties are generally agreed that a more general use of these programs is to be desired and we have been present at informal discussions of representatives of certain of these Faculties where a closer coordination of the schedule of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design with the colleges has been urged. We now understand that steps have been taken looking towards the writing of programs by a joint commission of the Association and the Beaux Arts Institute, and we sincerely hope that this may lead to a closer cooperation between the schools and the Beaux Arts Institute of Design. It seems to us that such a development cannot fail to be helpful.

The American Institute of Architects should, we think, recognize the admirable work of the members of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design. The great responsibility entailed upon the Chairman of the Com-

mittee on Education of that body in the conduct of this national work has perhaps never been fully understood. The unselfish devotion to the cause of education, of men like Lloyd Warren, Henry Hornbostle, Bosworth and many others, is worthy of our every admiration. The rank and file of the Beaux Arts Society have all contributed their mite under the leadership of these men. All the annual receipts from dues in the Beaux Arts Society are appropriated to the support of the educational work of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design. From its early beginnings as a group of men interested in the teaching of architecture only, it has now developed into a property-owning institution conducting some fifty-two ateliers in different sections of the country for instruction in architecture and with courses in sculpture, mural painting and interior decoration.

The Paris Prize, a scholarship entitling the winner to study at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, is given annually by the Beaux Arts Institute of Design and amounts to \$2500.00, entitling the winner to admission in the first class at the Ecole and providing him with the means of residence for two and a half years. He is during that time the guest of the French Government, receiving instruction and all the privileges of membership in the School gratuitously. The American Institute of Architects has never recognized the excellence of this work. It has never assisted in its support financially, nor has such aid ever been solicited. We believe that the time has come when the Institute should recognize the success of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design and we recommend that a substantial subscription be made.

The Beaux Arts Institute of Design is not an endowed institution. The Paris Prize is the gift annually of some patron of the arts. Of the other existing scholarships we know of none that is not endowed save the fellowship in landscape architecture at the American Academy in Rome, which is given once every three years, amounts to \$1000.00 per annum, and is provided from the treasury of the Society of Landscape Architects. There is no intention on our part to recommend that the Institute at this time devote so substantial a sum to the support of this scholarship, nor should we perhaps contribute other than indirectly. The Beaux Arts Institute of Design have solicited subscribing memberships at \$25.00 per annum. We recommend that the Institute request permission to take up such a number of these subscribing memberships as the Convention may direct.

Concerning the work of the American Academy in Rome, and the award of the various traveling scholarships given in different parts of the country, the Committee has no considerable report to make this year. Suffice it to say that with the return of Europe's more normal conditions it has been possible for all these activities so far as we know to again take up their normal course. The American Academy in Rome is in full swing, with a normal number of fellows in attendance and with holders of other scholarships in active association with them.

The Board of Directors have brought to the attention of your Committee an offer made to the Institute by the Alabama Marble Company to establish a traveling scholarship for the study of the use of marble. There has not been sufficient time to formulate a plan of cooperation with the Alabama Marble Company. We will wish to discuss this matter on the floor of the Convention and will come prepared to lay the proposition of the Alabama company before the Convention in detail, at the same time accompanying it



with a plan for the conduct of a competition for the selection of a traveling scholar, should the Convention be of the opinion that the offer should be accepted and the conduct of this competition entrusted to this Committee. The Alabama Marble Company proposes to give to the traveling scholar \$1800.00, and offers to do this for one year. Should the results seem to be favorable the Company would be disposed to repeat such a donation every year, and perhaps in time provide for more than one fellowship. It is not the intention of the company to endow such a scholarship. They propose to make payments annually from their treasury.

#### *Sub-Committee on Appreciation of Art*

It will be recalled that at the last Convention there was considerable discussion as to the best disposition to be made of the income of the \$25,000.00 fund which had been anonymously donated to the Institute during the previous year. No decision was reached in the course of the discussion. The matter was left in the hands of the Board for decision with the result that your Committee has been directed to expend the funds available in defraying the expenses of lectures on the Appreciation of Art in such institutions as the Committee might deem wise.

It would seem to your Committee that proper application of these funds under the Board's direction was to make arrangements for lectures to be given on the Appreciation of Art, so far as might be in out-lying institutions, that is, in places where no opportunities for the study of the fine arts exist. We have, therefore, continued our very pleasant relations with the Committee of the Association of American Colleges, asking their advice as to where these lectures could be given to the best advantage.

Your Committee selected Mr. C. Howard Walker to deliver lectures, and he has spoken in seven different institutions of the Middle West and in two schools in New England. If Mr. Walker is present at the Convention, we will ask him to report to the Convention.

In this connection it has also been possible for us to arrange with Mr. Charles Z. Klauder to lecture several times during the year.

We take this opportunity to express to Mr. Walker and Mr. Klauder our sincere appreciation of their cooperation with us.

We are personally satisfied of the wisdom of expending this money in this manner, and recommend that the scope of this work be widened next year.

During the course of the year, we have been advised by the Board that the income from royalties on Henry Adams' book "Mont St. Michel and Chartres" now amounts to some \$3000.00. The exact amount is not yet known to this Committee. We have also received an intimation from the Board that they would think well of expending a part of this fund in the publication of Mr. Klauder's paper, delivered at the last Convention, on "Modern American Collegiate Architecture." It is gratifying to note that Mr. Klauder's paper has attracted such wide attention as to assure the Press of the American Institute of Architects that its printing is sure to entail a considerable return.

There is no intention to expend the whole of this fund for this purpose, nor has the return from the royalties ceased. The balance of the fund remaining after Mr. Klauder's paper is published will be substantial. It is probable that further royalties will accrue. We recommend that with this money there be created a permanent fund to be known as the "Henry Adams Fund," and that it be invested and reinvested, and the income expended as in the judg-

ment of this Committee may be thought best to the end of maintaining and increasing interest in the architecture of Medieval Times. The Committee recommends this to the Convention as the best means of following out Mr. Adams' intention in turning over the royalties of his book to us. There is nothing in such action which should be regarded as binding this Committee in perpetuity to be governed by this disposition of money. It may well be that, with time, another and more efficient means may be found for the disposition of either the capital or the interest of this fund; at the proper time another convention may direct other uses for this fund.

At the last Convention your Committee announced that our plans for the publication of the book on the "Significance of Art" were well advanced. Let it suffice for this year to say that the manuscript for the book is to all intents and purposes complete, and that negotiations for the publication of the book are proceeding.

It will be recalled that we solicited the cooperation of members of the Institute and other artists in the preparation of papers which might serve as the introduction to the "Significance of Art." In requesting that such papers be submitted to us, we announced that the Committee would award two medals, one of gold and the other of silver, to the two papers which in our judgment were the most available for our purpose. We take pleasure in announcing that the gold medal has been awarded to Mr. Charles Howard Walker and the silver medal to Mr. Richard Clipston Sturgis. We shall request the President to award these medals to these gentlemen in person during the Convention.

We have had occasion above to refer to the Association of American Colleges, with whose Committee we have cooperated during the past three years. We regard this cooperation between the Institute and the Association as of peculiar interest, and we have greatly valued the advice that the Committee of the Association has given us from time to time in connection with our work. Your Committee have been invited to attend the next Convention of the Association which will be held in January, 1923, and have been requested to take an active part in a session of that Convention which will be devoted to art instruction.

#### *Sub-Committee on General Education*

In looking back again over the recommendations made by the Committee on Education in past years, we find that while our work has not been definitely subdivided into different heads, yet a consideration of the pure usefulness of the Committee on Education has not been overlooked. In 1907 there was a recommendation that a course in architecture should be given at both West Point and Annapolis, and in '13 a similar course was recommended as a desired addition to the curricula of Divinity Schools. Our contacts with schools of engineering and other technical schools lead us to believe that there is a growing realization that some instruction in the meaning of architectural forms is coming to be generally considered as desirable.

We reiterate the recommendations of the Committee of former years and stand ready to consider with the Faculties of any schools having such plan in mind the scope of such course.

There can be no doubt that instruction in our art, in fact in any of the arts, and in the appreciation of all of them, is of great cultural value. The more widely we can distribute our propaganda for the introduction of this study the better it will be. Your

Committee has in the past called attention to the fact that, while in the elementary grades of the Public Schools a considerable amount of instruction in art is given to the children, as the student advances through the high school and comes nearer to the college or the university all instruction in matters related to art is apt to cease. In fact it would appear that when the average student in the arts or academic course receives the baccalaureate degree there is one subject that has been completely overlooked and that is the fine arts. Literature and poetry are rightly considered as important but the other arts are thought of lightly if at all.

As professional men, in our contacts with our clients, we are continually forced to recognize their lack of sympathy with us and our ideals, and their failure to understand our methods and objects. It is our thought that if the earlier instruction to the children in applied arts were followed up by a teaching of the history of art and its meaning as the expression of man's age-long effort to express his joy in life by making his immediate environment more beautiful through the intelligent use of the materials at hand, there would develop a much more sympathetic attitude on the part of the more fortunate of the American people, i. e., those who are privileged to take a college course, over against art and its various expressions. We are not conscious that there exists on the part of the teachers or the organizers of education in this country any opposition to instruction in the Appreciation of Art, in fact such investigations as we have been able to make lead us to believe that they deplore existing conditions in this regard as much as do the members of this Institute. At any rate, the fact remains that little or no attention is given to such instruction.

Our theory is that if a student's interest in the fine arts can be aroused during the period of preparation for college, much will have been accomplished. During the college course it is likely that the opportunities for study will be much more generally followed. One of the most potent factors in determining the subjects required for college entrance and, through this, in determining the nature of early instruction is the College Entrance Board.

Your Committee is convinced that the matter is worthy of the attention of the members of the American Institute of Architects, and to this end we propose the following resolution for passage by the Convention:

WHEREAS, The art of a people is the enduring flower of their civilization; and

WHEREAS, The American Institute of Architects is convinced that as a Nation our lack of appreciation of art is due to a manifest lack of early training, and that the study of art has been neglected to make room for so-called more practical subjects; and

WHEREAS, The American Institute of Architects believes that as a medium for training the mind in observation and broad vision, quite aside from its great cultural value, the study of art in its various manifestations has been improperly neglected; and

WHEREAS, The American Institute of Architects believes that American youth is today more prepared to feel an interest in this great subject, by reason of our closer international contacts; and

WHEREAS, The American Institute of Architects recognizes the far-reaching influence of the College Entrance Board on the standards of college entrance teaching; and heartily acknowledges the admirable results already accomplished by that Board in its difficult task; and

WHEREAS, The American Institute of Architects has

earnestly hoped that the study of Art would be given a place comparable to that accorded to Poetry and Literature; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That the American Institute of Architects does now urge the College Entrance Board to include in college entrance examinations generally, and more particularly in relation with History, Literature and the Classics, questions dealing with the arts as the most lasting expression of civilized man; to the end that American youth may be led to appreciate past achievements in those arts, and that they may require of the artists of tomorrow, their fellow-members of the rising generation, that they worthily express their day and our Country.

We request that the Secretary be directed to send this resolution to the Secretary of the College Entrance Board. It is not our intention to suggest that a new subject be added to the list of college requirements. On the contrary, all we wish to bring about is that the various manifestations of art should be recognized as essential manifestations of the various peoples, times and places, concerning which a knowledge is thought by the College Entrance Board to be essential for entrance to the colleges. We believe that if such questions are placed upon the entrance examination papers by the College Entrance Board the number of students who will avail themselves of the opportunities for the study of art, its history or its technique, in various colleges, will be greatly increased. We quite recognize that the art impulse of any race arises not from among the educated, nor does it manifest itself for the most part in people who have grown to the age of the college student. We believe that the art impulse exists in the people of the United States today. It seems to us that higher education, by its failure to recognize art as an essential in the education of the cultivated man, has stultified this impulse by failing to develop men of an understanding who will give it the encouragement and support necessary for its development. Our hope is that the average college graduate of tomorrow may differ from his fellow of today in that he will, by his helpful understanding of art, assist and encourage his more gifted fellow citizens to the expression of our civilization in an art that may be the equal, if not the superior, of that of any previous epoch.

#### *Finally, we request*

First: That the Convention discuss the creation of ten Institute graduate scholarships and authorize their creation by the Board in the amount of \$300.00 apiece, subject to a satisfactory proposition being received during the coming year from the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture and this Committee, looking towards the recognition of one school as the premier graduate school.

Second: That the Convention authorize a subscription to the Beaux Arts Institute of Design for the support of their admirable work in education.

Third: That they accept our recommendations creating the Henry Adams Fund. And

Finally: That they pass the resolution addressed to the College Entrance Board.

Respectfully submitted,

#### COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

ARTHUR BROWN, JR.  
CHARLES BUTLER  
CHARLES A. COOLIDGE  
WILLIAM EMERSON

WILLIAM B. ITTNER  
ELLIS F. LAWRENCE  
GEORGE C. NIMMONS  
THOMAS E. TALLMADGE

C. C. ZANTZINGER, *Chairman*

## APPENDIX 6

## Report of the Committee on Competitions

Full approval for the Tennessee Memorial Competition was given by the Committee to a program which complied in every respect to the conditions of the Code. The Committee reports with pleasure that a difficult situation in Virginia seems to have been cleared up as far as its knowledge goes through the efforts of the Virginia Chapter, and the good offices of a member of the Standing Committee whose services were available at the critical moment.

At the November Board meeting in Indianapolis, the secretary suggested that there be some amplification of Section 1 of the Competition Code to the end that the character of the Institutes approval as given to altruistic or educational competitions be made absolutely clear. This was ordered by the Board and reported to the Standing Committee for survey and report. The secretary, Mr. Kohn, and others have called the attention of the Board to the fact that in the minds of many people the statement in a given project that a competition was approved by the American Institute of Architects meant in their minds that the whole project was approved and not only the procedure.

Your Committee, therefore, beg leave to submit the following suggestion as an amplification of Section 1 of the Code as follows:

"The assent of the American Institute of Architects to competitions shall in all cases be taken to be an approval of the form and method of procedure of such competitions only and shall not be construed as committing the Institute to the wisdom or policy of the project proposed."

It is further suggested that the following wording shall be used in giving approval to the programs of all competitions by the Standing Committee on Competitions, to-wit:

"The program of the Competition is approved by the Standing Committee on Competitions of the American Institute of Architects in form and method of procedure only."

At its last Annual Convention, the American Institute of Architects adopted the following resolution:

"That the Convention requests the Board of Directors to define the latitude of the powers of the Standing Committee on Competitions over programs which differ from the Competitions Code." (Journal of Proceedings, page 105.)

The Board of Directors has, in turn, referred this matter to the Standing Committee on Competitions for its suggestions and report regarding what limitations of powers, if any, the Board of Directors should report to the next Convention.

The present provision authorizing the Standing Committee to approve deviations from the Competitions Code reads as follows:

"If for legal or other reasons the Standing Committee deem that deviations from the essential conditions are justified, it may give the approval of the Institute to a program containing such deviations. Power to give approval in such cases is, however, vested only in the Standing Committee."

At the last Annual Convention a resolution was adopted endorsing and approving the policy of the Committee on Competitions in liberally interpreting this provision. (Journal of Proceedings, page 104.)

After the Convention adjourned, the Kansas City Chapter filed a complaint against Mr. Thomas R. Kimball and members of the Standing Committee on Competitions for the year 1920-21 in connection with the action of the Standing Committee in authorizing deviations from the Competitions Code in the Kansas City War Memorial and in connection with Mr. Kimball's acting as Professional Advisor in the same matter.

Your Committee has also been made aware of an instance of a competition in fees held in a Western city under statute or ordinance where competition in fees was legally required. It will also be noted that in many states and municipalities there are from time to time ordered competitions under laws or ordinances which make it impossible to prepare programs conforming in all respects to the mandatory provisions of the Code.

It will be seen, therefore, from the above and from the Kansas City resolution adopted by the last Convention and the proceedings instituted against the Standing Committee on Competitions, and Mr. Kimball, as professional advisor, that there is a feeling that in the interests of clearness and definiteness, some changes may be found desirable in the discretionary power to authorize deviations which is now vested in the Standing Committee. Nor is the problem an academic or a distant one, for the Committee will soon be confronted with a situation in Indiana where the state has passed a statute prescribing a method of competition which is inconsistent with the Competitions Code.

The specific request of the Board of Directors that the Standing Committee report to them any suggestions we may have as to clarifying and making more satisfactory the clause relating to "legal or other reasons," and the fact that concrete problems must soon be passed upon by the Standing Committee, require that some definite suggestions be formulated and reported for the consideration of the Board of Directors at the next Convention.

Many difficult situations are presented to the Standing Committee in the effort to secure its approval of competitions programs differing from those authorized by the Code and it would seem that the Committee's policy should vary according to the situation presented to it. In order to present a definite and concrete basis for discussion, the following suggestions are made as to the attitude the Standing Committee should take in the various situations presented to it.

#### CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DEVIATIONS WILL BE AUTHORIZED

The Standing Committee will authorize deviations from the Competition Code for the following reasons:

##### 1—LEGAL REASONS

If the General Counsel of the Institute advises the Committee that in his opinion the failure to authorize any given deviations would be dangerous for legal reasons and that the Institute could not lawfully forbid or discipline its members from entering into a given competition for either public or private work, the Committee will then authorize such deviations as the General Counsel considers necessary to obviate legal objections.

(NOTE: In the following paragraphs numbered 2 and 3, it is assumed that it is lawful to authorize or refuse to authorize deviations from the Code and these two paragraphs are confined, there-



fore, to directing attention to the question as to what attitude would be most desirable where no legal complications enter.)

2—MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS OF PUBLIC BODIES, SUCH AS LIBRARY BOARDS, SCHOOL BOARDS, ETC.

If the method of competition prescribed is inconsistent with the Code, but is required by statute, then the Standing Committee may deal with the situation as if the statute itself prescribed the program and may authorize deviations from the Code on the most favorable conditions obtainable.

If, however, these public authorities prescribe a method of competition inconsistent with the Code, not under the compulsion of a statute, but from their own choice, the Standing Committee reserves full discretionary power to sanction or reject the proposed method of competition, and in exercising its discretion will give due regard to the extent such proposed method differs from the four essential elements prescribed by the Code.

3—CASES WHERE THE OWNER OR HIS PROFESSIONAL ADVISOR, OR BOTH, ARE NOT COMPELLED BY LAW TO ADOPT A METHOD INCONSISTENT WITH THE CODE BUT WHERE THEY DESIRE FROM MOTIVES CONSISTENT WITH THE HIGHEST ETHICAL STANDARDS, TO USE SOME OTHER METHOD OF COMPETITION:

It would seem that this situation is a very different one from those already mentioned where Institute members have endeavored to have the public authorities adopt the Code method, but have failed. In these cases the Standing Committee is powerless to control the method of competition prescribed by public authorities and should, we think, on grounds of sound policy co-operate with them in obtaining as good results as are possible under the method of competition they have adopted. The situation we are now considering, however, arises from the desire of a private owner as distinguished from a legislative body or his professional advisor, or both, to substitute their desires and opinion as to the method of competition for that approved by the Institute in its Code.

Four possible methods of dealing with this situation suggest themselves:

(a) A refusal to allow deviations upon the ground that the Code should be uniform in its application and that no variations therefrom or discriminations should be approved merely for the purpose of allowing an individual owner or professional advisor to replace the Code with his personal preferences.

(b) Such deviations might be allowed by a three-quarters or a unanimous vote of the Standing Committee.

(NOTE: The Standing Committee does not believe that it would ever be possible in the latter case to obtain unanimous approval and is inclined to think that a majority approval should be sufficient.)

(c) In exceptional cases the Competition Committee may approve such deviations as in their opinion will not substantially change the four essential elements prescribed by the Code:

#### UNIFORM COMPETITION LAWS

The suggestions made above as to harmonizing Competition Codes with inconsistent statutory requirements are, at best, only make-shifts and temporary expedients for making the best of unsatisfactory situations, and it is not felt that conditions will be permanently and completely satisfactory until the Com-

petition Code and the various statutory methods of competition are brought into harmony. For this reason the Standing Committee consider it advisable to recommend to the Board of Directors that there be presented to the next Convention a recommendation that the Convention go on record as approving the enactment of Uniform Competition Laws which will prescribe the four essential elements required by the Competition Code in all cases where professional architectural services are required on public works. If this general course of procedure is approved a specific act might be drafted for approval by the Convention and steps taken to secure its adoption by the various States.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that in 1889 the American Bar Association appointed a special committee on Uniform State Laws. Soon afterwards the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, composed of Commissioners from each of the States, was formed, and is still in existence. The object of this National Conference is "to promote uniformity in State Laws on all subjects where uniformity is deemed desirable and practicable." This conference holds annual meetings immediately prior to the meeting of the American Bar Association, and either itself drafts uniform acts on subjects where uniformity is considered desirable, or approves drafts drawn and submitted to it by other organizations. After finally approving a proposed uniform law, this conference gives the proposed law its recommendation and submits it to the American Bar Association for its approval. This procedure has been productive of good results and in Minnesota there are now in force a Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act, a Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, a Uniform Bills of Lading Act, a Uniform Sales Act, and a Uniform Partnership Act. Your Standing Committee is of the opinion that if it has proven desirable in the past to have prepared a Uniform Registration Law which has become a Standard Document in the Institute, that there is sufficient precedent for the preparation of a Uniform Competition Law as affecting architectural competitions where public funds are to be expended under statutory provisions.

It is suggested, therefore, that if the Convention approves the enactment of Uniform Competition Laws for architectural services on public works that it might be highly desirable to secure the co-operation of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and the American Bar Association. These organizations have had experience in drafting and securing the adoption of uniform laws and their advice and assistance would doubtless be of great value to our Institute.

It should be remembered, however, that the enactment of Uniform Laws is a slow and uncertain process and that a situation now confronts the Institute which must be dealt with promptly and without waiting for the enactment of Uniform Competition Laws and the attitude which the Standing Committee will take pending the enactment of such Uniform Laws should be clarified and defined in order to meet situations which are now, or will soon, confront us.

#### CONCLUSIVENESS OF STANDING COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

Where the Standing Committee in good faith authorizes deviations from the Competition Code, we believe that this determination should be absolutely conclusive in the absence of fraud or bad faith, and that neither the Standing Committee or Architects acting under its authority, should be subject to disciplinary measures.



We believe this position is absolutely sound and deserving of approval by the Board of Directors and the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

THE COMMITTEE ON COMPETITIONS

CHARLES EWING  
\*HARWOOD HEWITT  
CARL E. HOWELL  
ARTHUR PEABODY  
RICHARD E. SCHMIDT

FRANK UPMAN  
ARTHUR W. RICE  
EDWIN H. HEWITT,  
Chairman

\*Dissenting. See Minority Report.

ADDENDA

In view of the desire of the Executive Committee for further study of the wording, or phrasing, relative to the Institute's approval as given to altruistic or educational competitions, and in view of the fact that it is impossible at this time to submit the same to all the members of the Standing Committee, the Chairman begs leave to suggest the following:

"If the Standing Committee shall find and certify that any program is for an altruistic or educational project then the provisions of the Competition Code shall not apply."

MINORITY REPORT.

March 14, 1922.

My dear Mr. Hewitt:

Replying to your communication of March 8th. I am glad to adhere to the sentiments of your enclosed draft of the report of the Standing Committee resulting from the meeting of a portion of the committee in Chicago on March 4 last except as noted below, where I cannot see my way clear to agree.

In the matter of the committee's *"suggestions and report regarding what limitations of powers, if any, the Board of Directors should report to the next Convention."*

I cannot but feel that our suggestion to the Directors should be that no change be made in the present provision empowering the Standing Committee to approve of deviations from the Code.

Any description in detail of powers, or limitation of powers, must either be so full as to obviate the necessity of a Standing Committee by leaving it no discretion, or, otherwise, attempts at delineation of their powers of discretion will lead to endless opportunities for bickering and give some apparent ground for charges against members of the committee.

At present its members are likely to have the caution and the generosity instilled by large powers and responsibilities and as long as they are honest, they need be unafraid.

I feel moreover that this report may have overlooked the psychological effect of the "limitations—if any" suggested in it, with the last two words in capitals.

It is my hope that the present code may be improved—or that an alternate approved method of competition may be evolved, but the present code has had a beneficial effect, indirectly if in no other way, and I cannot feel at present that we should dissipate its benefits, as I am convinced these "limitations—if any," written into the code, would do.

It is quite proper that the committee should have the large discretionary power now vested in it, but to suggest to the public and to the profession that if some school board wishes to set up its own standards of competition, these standards may be considered favorably by the Standing Committee of the Institute, tends to the entire downfall of the code.

To quote from Paragraph 2 of the suggestions: "If, however, these public authorities prescribe a method not under compulsion of a statute, but from their own choice, the Standing Committee reserves full discretionary power to SANCTION or reject"—etc.

Would it seem that this sentence suggests any "limitations" of powers for the Standing Committee? As a member of the Standing Committee the writer is in favor of leaving the present large powers of discretion to the Standing Committee—but is not in favor of amplifying them in detail, on account of the psychological effect upon the profession and the public and the great danger of bickering which I fear might result.

As to "*conclusiveness of the Standing Committee's decision*," in my opinion, there can and should be, except in case of malicious intent, no question of, or opportunity for, disciplinary measures against members of the committee. The present empowering provision plainly says:

"Power to give approval in such cases" (for legal or OTHER reasons) "is—vested—in the Standing Committee."

The suggestions to the Directors above referred to, leave me with the impression that they could have only the effect of an unintentional joker. We may all some day come to the conclusion that we want no code of competitions—if so it seems to me this might be a clever way of encompassing its downfall.

I sincerely regret being unable to give my approval to this portion of what I suppose may be a majority report.

May I ask Mr. Chairman, that in such a case, this be presented to the Directors as a minority report.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

HARWOOD HEWITT.

APPENDIX 7

Report of the Committee on Public Information and Publications

The Committee on Public Information has the honor to report its work during the past year, and recommendations as follows:

*Publicity Work With Newspapers:*

The Committee on Public Information has issued to every Chapter of the Institute a Brochure which provides material for at least one year's work of public information through local newspapers. This Brochure consists of half-tones from which newspaper cuts may be made directly and effectively. The half-tones are accompanied by reading matter which may be used as printed, or in substance, as local conditions may require. Your Public Information Committee believes that the issuance of this document is a definite accomplishment and: That at least for one year, until the time of the Fifty-sixth Convention, no Chapter can say that it has not been supplied with a complete public information program and a large part of the material with which to carry it on. The National Committee cannot go into the territory of any Chapter and start a public information program. It would not do so if it had unlimited funds. The contact between the Public and the Public Press on one hand, and the Architectural Profession on the other, must be established by those in the locality concerned and not

by an outside agency. It is apparent from the experience of the past 60 years that the Public, and the Public Press are not frequently coming to the Architect seeking news and information of mutual interest. So, if the Architect desires such mutuality he must take the initiative.

The development of public information is now up to the individual Chapter, at least until the Fifty-Sixth Convention, at which time the National Committee may have some further contribution to make.

#### *Circular on Functions of the Architect:*

There is a demand for an Institute Document which will explain the functions of the Architect, tell what he actually does to earn his commission, what his responsibilities are, what his training should be, and why it pays a man with a \$10,000 house or a \$500,000 office building to employ an Architect.

The Committee respectfully urges upon the Board of Directors of the Institute a reconsideration of its decision that the issuance of any such circular is a local matter.

It is true that it is apparently difficult to arrive at a *national* document, but that hardly justifies its abandonment. Difficulty of solution in this case does not prove that the fundamental principles underlying the Functions of the Architect cannot be safely and clearly stated in an Institute document suitable for use in any community. The popular misconception of the functions of the Architect—of the cost involved to him in rendering his professional service—and of what that service is, is appalling. This colossal ignorance of the layman, for which he is in no way to blame, appears often in the public press and usually goes unanswered, an endless chain detrimental to the whole profession. It appears invariably in the first interview between the architect and the prospective client, where it must be corrected by a laborious process of education distasteful to both architect and client.

This feature has been recently demonstrated in Congress where the work of the Municipal Architect of Washington, D. C., was severely criticised—it took an investigation with explanations by the Architect and Officials to convince the Congressional Committee that there was no reason for the criticism—all of which should not have been necessary. If the Members of Congress had as much knowledge of the functions of an Architect as they probably have of other professions, such as Law, Medicine, etc., there would have been no such investigation.

The Institute has established a Code of Ethics to guide the Architect in his relations with his client, and others who have to do with building operations. It has issued a Schedule of Charges in the nature of a recommendation. It would be unsound to say that the Schedule of Charges or the Canons of Ethics should be abolished as *national* documents because local conditions are different, and that the Canons and the Schedule should be issued exclusively by local Chapters. As a matter of fact, the Institute Chapters do issue local Schedules of Charges, and they use the Institute Schedule as the basis thereof. What confusion there would be if they had no model. It is also true that the great majority of Chapters and practitioners rely exclusively upon the Institute Schedule. All of this is equally true with respect to the Canons of Ethics.

If the Chapters adopt the recommendation of the Board and issue, independently, circulars on the functions of the Architect, we will have fifty of such documents strangely varying in form and substance. Some

of them will be good. Others will not be good. How much better it would be to have a brief Institute document, advisory in character, which would be of tremendous help to the average A. I. A. member in his struggle to show the client, the church committee, the school committee, and the banker, and the local newspaper, that the architect is not solely the maker of pictures and sketches; and to show these people that the architect is, or strives to be, the master builder. If a certain Chapter found its local conditions so unusual as to require a special document it would at least have from the Institute a model to be followed.

Respectfully submitted,

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

CHARLES N. COGSWELL	R. MAURICE TRIMBLE
M. B. MEDARY, JR.	JOHN V. VAN FELT
WM. STANLEY PARKER	A. P. CLARK, JR., <i>Chairman</i>

#### APPENDIX 8

#### Report of the Committee on Structural Service

##### RESEARCH AND STANDARDIZATION

During the past year the activities of the Committee on Structural Service have increased vastly in number and scope. One interest leads naturally to the development of others and one standardization or research enterprise initiates another as we dig down to the tap roots from which all our problems spring and develop. As we gain an understanding of the fundamental relationships between what we have supposed to be isolated problems, as we make one discovery after another disclosing the nature of things and let in a little light where ignorance has prevailed we realize how little we know of the things we use daily, and our appetite for knowledge and facts is increasingly stimulated.

The building industry is passing through a period of evolution of which the out-standing characteristic is collective action on an ever increasing scale. Organizations created to promote narrow interests are caught up by the current and swept into combinations for the accomplishment of every imaginable purpose. Everywhere associations and associations of associations are devoting more and more time, energy and money to a study of conditions, to the collection of facts and statistics and to self-examination. This integration is an expression of the growing understanding that industrial, commercial and professional interests are closely knit together, and is preliminary to an intelligent effort to program progress with a clear knowledge of facts and of cause and effect.

The Committee feels that the times call for a report which may help to clear our vision rather than one which merely records things done and plans for the future.

The technical world is working under high pressure to discover the characteristics of materials and the reasons for their behaviors under various conditions of service. The era is one of research and standardization. The scientific method is being applied to the solution of our structural problems as never before.

The scientific method approaches a problem of the proper and suitable use of a material from the service not the commercial standpoint. The first determinations made are the service requirements, the results de-

sired; and when these determinations have been made the next step is to find out how best to satisfy them, but not necessarily in terms of existing products or practices, for science like art accepts nothing as final.

#### STANDARDIZATION AND ARCHITECTURE

There is no such thing as an unheard symphony; and there is no such thing as unbuilt architecture. The architect, to make his architecture real, to give it sensible form, to incarnate the idea or ideal born of inspiration, must know his mediums of expression, he must know the materials, methods and processes of construction and the technique of their employment.

There is an inextricable interweaving of the aesthetic and the technological in architecture. It is in the attempt to grasp the essential technology of construction, in his effort to give effective expression to his design, in other words, in the employment of materials and methods in construction, that the architect encounters his greatest difficulty and often is overtaken by his bitterest disappointments. It is largely upon the measure of his knowledge of the mediums of expression and his skill in using them that he is judged by his world, that his reputation is won or lost, and that the worth of his service is appraised. It is here that his calling carries him into the realm of the scientific and technical; and it is here that the Structural Service Committee brings to him what he can not learn in the architectural school, and what, in this dynamic world, is discoverable only through pooling experience and knowledge.

The work of the Committee on Structural Service, broadly speaking, is devoted to the development of an adequate structural technique. The field is unbounded; we traverse it back to the forest and to the mine. The path necessarily leads us into both the pure and applied sciences. When knowledge is won it is woven into practice and put to work through the agency of standardization. Standardization is the process of formulating a common language, of making possible the use of common criteria.

This continuous process of research, discovery and standardization, which gives us mastery over nature, or the opportunity to so adapt our mode of life as to take advantage of the gifts of discovery, operates not alone in connection with the things we use, but necessarily also in connection with the way we use them in satisfying our ambitions and changing needs.

The art of construction, because of the growing application of the scientific method, is undergoing a metamorphosis. Our structural practices have come down to us as a heritage from a past accumulation of mere opinions, of prejudices and of habit. Lacking actual and fundamental knowledge and being unfamiliar with the scientific method, we have been strongly influenced by personal experience and easily misled in our reasoning from the specific to the general. Our buildings are in reality largely experimental. We do not know the durability and serviceability of many of the materials we use. We take chances that ought not to be taken. We insist upon characteristics and qualities in the product that have, in fact, no relation to, or bearing upon the results desired. In one connection we insist that our opinions and wishes shall prevail, little realizing that thereby we often upset practices and multiply costs without gain. And at the same time in other connections we accept and use worthless products because they are perhaps a little cheaper than the best.

In view of the present emphasis on cheapness at any cost, it is more vitally important now than ever that we

should summon to our aid and council every available scrap of knowledge on ultimate values. On every hand there is abundant evidence that price is becoming the dominant consideration and that quality, serviceability and craftsmanship are being extinguished. The condition is profoundly significant. To it all there is a broad and, to the architect, an alarming implication. The intelligent application of knowledge by the architect and by consumers generally is the only means by which we can save construction from the blight of sheer commercialism and preserve to our industry its shining tradition. The manufacturer who takes pride in his product, whose attitude toward production is professional, is looking to the architect today as an ally in his struggle to maintain quality and worth against a price competition which is slowly stifling him.

A commanding knowledge of the mediums of expression is far more important to the architects of today than it was to those who made the history of our profession, for now we have no masters in the crafts who themselves are artists with ideals, and who can be relied upon to put their very being into their work. Good construction can not proceed from financial business conducted primarily to produce profits. We need standardization where our architectural ancestors did not for it is only by resort to a statutory language of worth, of quality and of craftsmanship that we can exact of the banker-contractor the fulfillment of our design.

After all, is not our growing interest in the preparation of adequate specifications, our adoption of precautions against the substitution of shoddy materials for the ones we want, our inclination to reserve to ourselves the right to make final decisions and our desire to so conduct competitive bidding that the successful contractor will receive a fair compensation for his service, are not all of these merely evidences of our intense desire to get and to do creditable work and thus make our art live in spite of the vulgar falsity and chicanery of the commercialized world in which unhappily we must practice that art.

But standardization does more than put into our hands the instrumentality for getting the best. It affords us the opportunity to get that grade which is appropriate to our needs and protects us in our half knowledge from having foisted upon us an inferior product for a price that should buy the best.

These are the reasons, whether they be fully or only vaguely understood, why the American Institute of Architects and its Committee on Structural Service are taking an increasingly active part in research and in the standardization movement. These are the reasons which have led the Committee to throw the moral prestige of the Institute into the fight for better advertising. These are the reasons why the Committee advocates the joining of hands by the architect and the conscientious manufacturer in promoting their common interest in the honest production of worthy goods. These are the reasons why the Committee is doing what it can to make knowledge common property. Mankind advances by clearing its mind of prejudices, delusions and dogmas, by the acquisition of knowledge which releases intelligence.

#### THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

Through the Committee on Structural Service, the Institute is now cooperating with other member bodies and with associate bodies of the American Engineering Standards Committee in a large number of important



standardization projects; and with the U. S. Bureau of Standards, the Department of Commerce (Division of Building and Housing), the U. S. Forest Service, the Engineering Foundation, the National Research Council, the American Society for Testing Materials, the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the Association of Building Owners and Managers, the Associated General Contractors and a number of manufacturers' associations in carrying forward various programs for research and standardization. The following is a partial list of such activities:

- Preparation of a standard specification for plaster.
- Paint-on-Wood research.
- Standardization of elevators.
- Standardization of ratings for refrigerating equipment.
- Standard graphic indications of structural materials.
- Standardization of lumber including specie names, grades and dimensions.
- Standard methods for testing wood.
- Standard specifications for glazing glass.
- Acoustical properties of various materials.
- Infiltration of air about windows.
- Depreciation and obsolescence in buildings.
- Standardization of hardware.
- Standardization of floor loads for school buildings.
- Standard specifications for window shade cloth.
- Formulation of safety codes for elevators, gas, floor openings and railings.
- Preparation of a building exits code.
- Standard specification for terra cotta.
- Standard electrical symbols.
- Electrical code—Special investigation of conduit in cinders and cinder concrete.
- Specifications for lime, cement and gypsum.
- Specifications for concrete and reinforced concrete.

The progress made in these various activities has been and will be reported from time to time in the Structural Service Department of the JOURNAL.

Prof. Thos. Nolan's progress report of the current work of Committee C-1 on cement and C-7 on Lime of the A. S. T. M. is published in the June issue of the JOURNAL. Prof. Nolan has propounded a number of searching questions relating to lime plaster about which the investigations of Committee C-7 will focus during the coming year.

Beginning with the June issue of the JOURNAL the Structural Service Department of the JOURNAL will be printed on one side of the page only so that it may be clipped for filing.

#### COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES

As the work of the Committee has increased and its interests have broadened it has developed a perfectly natural tendency to encroach upon the fields of activities assigned to other Institute Committees and of individual Institute representatives. To avoid confusion and misunderstanding and to provide for better control and coordination of the Institute's work in connection with structural practices and in the interest of progress and publicity it has been found advisable to consolidate a number of the Institute's related activities. Prof. Nolan who represents the Institute on various A. S. T. M. Committees has accepted appointment to membership in the Structural Service Committee, retaining his special assignments, and henceforth will report through the Structural Service Committee. The same change in status has been effected in connection

with Prof. J. M. White's work on A. S. T. M. Committee C-11 on gypsum.

It has been found that a large part of the work assigned to the Committee on Fire Prevention has to do with construction and structural problems. Many of the interests of the N. F. P. A. relate to construction rather than to fire prevention. As examples of the kind of project which is being sponsored by the N. F. P. A. and which relates directly to construction reference might be made to the Chimney Ordinance and the Building Exits Codes.

It is recommended that the Committee on Fire Prevention be consolidated with the Committee on Structural Service and become a sub-committee on Fire Protection.

The Committee is of the opinion that much benefit will result from adoption by the Institute of the broad policy of coordinating all of its activities relating directly or indirectly to construction and intended to raise the general standard of architectural practice. Through coordinating the work of the Committee on Small Houses and the work of the Committee on Structural Service the Small House Service Bureau may become a powerful force in working into practice standards adopted and the knowledge developed by research. It seems to the Committee that there is an opportunity here for close cooperation which will multiply the benefits derived from the work of both. In the same way the work of the Committee on Structural Service should be coordinated with any work that is done in the formulation of building codes.

The Committee has no specific recommendations to make in this connection except that the Institute should adopt the policy referred to and declare itself in favor of the general principle of coordinating such related activities.

#### INFORMATION SERVICE

The Committee has continued its information service during the past year. It has received and answered a large number of inquiries relating to a wide variety of structural problems and has published in the JOURNAL abstracts of a large number of important reports, papers and discussions containing fresh knowledge on a number of subjects of interest to architects issued by the Government Bureaus, States, Universities and Research Laboratories. The A. I. A. is especially indebted to the U. S. Bureau of Standards, the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, the Bureau of Mines, the U. S. Geological Survey, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Physics of the University of Illinois, the Engineering Experiment Station of the University of Kansas, the Research Laboratory of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the National Lime Association, the National Lamp Works, the Gypsum Industries Association and the Portland Cement Association for their valuable assistance rendered to the Committee in connection with the conduct of its information service.

#### THE CONSTRUCTION CLASSIFICATION

In April the Committee revised the Standard Construction Classification adopted by the 53rd Convention. The Classification is now published as A. I. A. Standard Document No. 172. This Classification will play an important part in the future development of the plans of the Joint Advertising Conference and architects are urged to use it in filing reference data. The Committee has prepared an alphabetical list of



products with the proper index numbers to facilitate the change over of filing systems in architects' offices.

#### ADVERTISING

When the Committee first interested itself in advertising to architects, particularly advertising in the *JOURNAL*, as a vehicle for conveying information to architects and as capable of development into a highly valuable service to both architects and manufacturers, it little understood the significance of what it had undertaken.

From that small beginning of two years ago there has grown a national movement for better advertising to architects which has acquired tremendous momentum in the direction of eliminating waste in advertising and of insisting upon the truth. The Continuing Committee created by the Conference of last November at Indianapolis has prepared a plan for organizing the movement and making its work effective. A copy of this plan and the Continuing Committee's recommendations is appended to this report.

The second Joint Advertising Conference which is to meet in Chicago on June 5th and 6th will make specific recommendations based upon this report to the Institute.

If the Institute acts favorably upon these recommendations the problem of financing the work which the Committee is being called upon to do in connection with advertising will be solved. Individual manufacturers, associations of manufacturers, and Advertising Agencies are consulting the Committee in increasing numbers. The demand for this consulting service has grown to such proportions that it cannot be met with the present Committee working personnel and resources. Such work ought to be supported by the industry, that is to say, by all those who derive benefit from it, and it will be so supported if the plan referred to carries. Otherwise the Committee faces the necessity of deciding between two alternatives; either withholding the service of securing authority from the Institute to charge the cost of maintaining the necessary organization.

Respectfully submitted,

#### COMMITTEE ON STRUCTURAL SERVICE

T. E. BILLOUST	ALBERT L. HARRIS
C. L. BOREI, JR.	D. KNICKERBACKER BOYD
H. J. CARLSON	GEORGE C. FENHAGEN
SMITH O'BRIEN	W. R. MCCORNACK
THOMAS NOLAN	H. W. TOMLINSON
HAL F. HENTZ	STEPHEN F. VOORHEES
G. C. FIELD	MAJ. FRANCIS B. WHEATON
E. S. HALL	JAMES M. WHITE
F. Y. JOANNES	RALPH W. YARDLEY
H. E. HANNEFORD	SULLIVAN W. JONES, <i>Chairman</i> .

(Appendix to Structural Service Report)

#### Report and Recommendations of the Executive Committee—Joint Conference on Better Advertising to Architects

##### THE BROAD PURPOSE

Out of the deliberations of the Conference on Better Advertising to Architects held in Indianapolis last November, there crystallizes the broad purpose of establishing a more effective and more reliable mode of communication between manufacturers and architects than is afforded by present advertising practice. Run-

ning like a continuous thread through the discussions and the Committee reports there is also the thought that any proposals for improving the means of such communication should provide not merely for a one way traffic of information flowing from manufacturers to architects, but for an exchange of ideas and the joint consideration of problems and needs of both.

In the past architects and manufacturers have been separated by a gulf of mutual misunderstanding as to incentives and attitudes and a certain common blindness with respect to their singleness of interest in the product and its proper use. This isolation of the two groups we now see quite clearly has deprived the architect of that commanding knowledge of materials and processes which is essential to his full competency, and withheld from the manufacturer that market recognition of merit in the product without which standards of quality cannot be maintained against the pressure of price competition.

We can begin to correct this condition, to bridge this gulf, as the Indianapolis conference demonstrated, by working together to make advertising a trustworthy medium of communication.

The Joint Conference charged the Continuing Committee with the task of preparing a plan for accomplishing the following purposes:

(a) the progressive improvement of advertising to make it increasingly useful as a source of reliable information to the architect and consequently of growing value to the manufacturer as a promoter of sales.

(b) elimination, so far as possible, of the economic waste inherent in the present promiscuous broadcasting of advertising.

(c) promotion of a better understanding among manufacturers and architects of their common interest in the production and appropriate utilization of serviceable materials and devices entering into construction.

##### MACHINERY FOR ACCOMPLISHMENT

Accomplishment of any or all of these purposes calls for some sort of a continuing organized joint effort by architects and manufacturers.

More specifically, to insure a progressive improvement in advertising it is necessary, first, to define broadly the character which should be given to advertising to make it useful to the architect; and second, to create a joint agency for trying out and working into practice such general formula as may be laid down.

##### THE TWO CATEGORIES

All advertising, regardless of its vehicle, falls into two categories. The first may be referred to as "Informational" or that which conveys technical information and data establishing quality and the suitability of a product for a specific use. The second may be generally termed "Promotional" or that which is designed merely to capture or stimulate the reader's interest in the thing advertised; to make him want to know more about it; or better yet, want to use it.

Technical or informational advertising, to be of value to the architect must convey to him the kind of information and data he needs to make an intelligent selection and to make proper provision for employment of the product selected. Such advertising must be accepted by the architect as accurate and trustworthy. By experience the architect has learned what kind of information he needs in order adequately to provide for the use of a product in the preparation of speci-

cations and drawings, and to identify it when delivered. To define the character of informational advertising is a relatively simple undertaking when approached from the standpoint of the architect's needs.

But to determine what is and what is not effective promotional advertising is far more difficult. The necessary knowledge has, we believe, still to be born of experience in testing out new postulates. Many of our present assumptions rest upon the insecure foundation of theory or the results of tests which signify little or nothing. There are, however, two simple requirements with which promotional advertising should substantially comply to effectively stimulate the architect's emotion. Claims made in this class of advertising should be backed up by proof. Statements should be brief and to the point and illustrations and general make up should reinforce the text. This seems like restating self evident truths, but a necessary re-statement nevertheless. It is extremely difficult to tell what kind of copy will have the desired effect but it is relatively simple to point out that copy which will probably influence the architect adversely.

To impart the greatest value to advertising in both categories, an agency is required for studying the architect's needs in the matter of information and transmitting these needs to manufacturers collectively; to determine more definitely than has yet been done the architect's reaction to promotional advertising of various types and report its conclusions back to the manufacturers. The function of this agency should be that of advertising councillor to the industry.

#### A FILING SYSTEM IS NEEDED

The purpose of all technical or informational advertising is service to the architect. If it fails in this it fails also to serve the manufacturer and becomes waste. Only rarely is the architect interested in a product when he happens to receive advertising relating to it. If it is good advertising, it has a promotional value and is not complete loss to the manufacturer; but if the architect does not or can not file it for ready future reference he derives no service from it, and is the principle loser. Preservation of informational advertising for convenient reference requires a file operated on a classification or indexing system. There are hundreds of files in architects' offices and as many systems of indexing. In a relatively few large offices the data files are maintained by a competent person and consequently give satisfaction, although they are operated on different classifications. But in the vast majority of offices where filing is no one's job and is done spasmodically, dissatisfaction is the rule quite irrespective of whether a classification or indexing system is or is not used.

The maintenance of a useful reference file is a very considerable undertaking and one which the architect who cannot afford to pay for the services of a competent file clerk has to shirk. Three thousand to thirty-five hundred manufacturers consistently advertise to architects either direct by mail or through the periodicals or by both methods. A recent survey made by the Committee indicates that each architect would have to examine thirty-one pieces of advertising literature each working day in order that he might cull out of the mass, classify and place in his file that which may later be helpful.

With a uniform filing system and a standard classification in use by the architects, the manufacturer could classify and index his advertising literature for

the file and such literature might then be filed in the architect's office with the minimum of time and effort. We have a standard classification which was adopted in 1920 by the American Institute of Architects. This standard classification has undergone recent revision and is now published as A. I. A. Standard Document No. 172. The Indianapolis conference recommended the universal use of this standard classification. However, to insure correct classification of advertising literature and to avoid confusion due to incorrect indexing by the manufacturer, the classifying and indexing should in each case be done by a competent authority after an inspection of advance copy. Here again is a function to be performed by some properly constituted continuing agency.

#### WASTE AND ITS ELIMINATION

A preliminary study made to secure some of the fundamental facts in regard to the waste inherent in present day advertising to architects reveals several causes which at once suggest their own cures.

The character of much advertising intended to influence or at least interest the architect predestines it to waste basket consignment. Much advertising which reaches architects is of an inappropriate character and devoid of useful information. Because of the architect's inability to devote the necessary time to sifting the daily deposit in his office, the worthless advertising carries with it into the waste basket much that contains reliable and useful information. The cure for this cause of waste is suggested in the proposal already made that a body be created to function as an advertising councillor to the industry. If the task of separating the valuable from the worthless advertising could be undertaken for all architects by one central agency enjoying the confidence of the architectural profession, and that advertising which appeals to such an agency as being of value was distinguished by a note and, moreover, was properly indexed for filing, the maintenance of adequate files in the architects' offices might become almost a matter of routine. Under such conditions and with such a service rendered by a central agency, a vast number of architects who now are unable to maintain adequate reference files might then build up and maintain encyclopedic files of almost incalculable value to them in their practice.

Another cause of waste is the cost of postage and handling charged up on individual pieces of literature when the same postage and handling might be made to carry perhaps twelve pieces of literature from twelve manufacturers into one architect's office. And again, if of these twelve pieces of literature under one cover, those that were informative were so marked and indexed a very long step would have been taken toward eliminating a large measure of present waste in advertising.

Perhaps later on it will be found practicable to go further and submit to proof the statements contained in the advertising marked for filing. On this suggestion the Committee appreciates the necessity of going very slowly and cautiously. Perhaps it can not be done. But here is another important matter for study by the proposed agency.

#### THE SERVICE AGENCY

From the foregoing discussion it will be seen that the first step toward eliminating waste and establishing a better mode of communication between manu-

facturers and architects is the creation of an agency to render to both manufacturers and architects the following services:

(a) Advise and counsel with manufacturers on the character of their advertising.

(b) Pass upon the character of advertising submitted; decide whether or not it should be filed for reference purposes; and if it contains useful data, classify it and assign a correct index number.

(c) Distribute collectively for manufacturers their advertising which has been approved as to character and classified.

(d) Study the feasibility and desirability of requiring proof of advertised claims and of the use of a symbol or hall mark of reliability.

(e) Collect data not now available, but necessary to a clear understanding of the factors to be considered if a satisfactory solution of the advertising problem is to be found.

At the outset it should be stated with all possible emphasis that the function of any service agency created must be purely cooperative; its service must be rendered at cost.

There are three possible plans for creating and financing such a service agency. The first possibility is to convert the present Joint Conference into a permanent organization with a membership comprising both architects and manufacturers, and constituting a supporting body. This plan has obvious advantages, but it also has the serious disadvantage of being another dues assessing organization in an already overcrowded field and suggests the very probable difficulty of securing adequate architectural representation.

The objection to this first plan may be overcome by persuading the American Institute of Architects to create within itself a section which might be called the Structural Service Section, in which manufacturers could become members or associate members. The Committee has in mind such a body as the Science Division of the Royal Society of British Architects or the Commercial Section of the National Electric Light Association or the Engineering Division of the American Railway Association. Such a section or division would concern itself principally with the problems of improving advertising, insuring the proper utilization of products, the mutual enlightenment of architects and manufacturers in regard to their common interests in the production and distribution of products and in the maintaining of standards of quality.

This second plan however confronts the American Institute of Architects with the necessity of taking a radical step, one which it will no doubt hesitate to take, and one which the Committee certainly hesitates to ask it to take at this time, when our plans have not been brought to maturity and while we lack the experience which is essential to a clear knowledge of what should be done.

The third plan is admittedly of an ad interim character; it is that the Committee on Structural Service of the American Institute of Architects undertake temporarily at least, the function of the agency which has been described. Authority to perform this function and to co-operate with and employ existing agencies, bureaus or other organizations will have to be vested in the Committee on Structural Service by the Institute. The Executive Committee recommends to the Continuing Committee that it request the Ameri-

can Institute of Architects to authorize the Structural Service Committee to perform the functions outlined.

If the American Institute of Architects grants the Structural Service Committee the necessary authority and powers, certain other steps must be taken. The present Continuing Committee of the Joint Conference should be made a permanent body. It should appoint an Executive Committee of five, composed of three manufacturers and two architects. This Executive Committee should act in an advisory capacity to the Structural Service Committee in connection with building up the working organization that will be necessary, with the formulation of a schedule of charges for service, compensations and generally to supervise the working out of the financial policy. The Executive Committee should also sit as a tribunal to adjust differences that may arise between manufacturers and the Committee and, in the event that some fundamental issue should present itself for consideration, convene the whole Continuing Committee to effect such changes in the plan as may be deemed necessary.

The Executive Committee should be given authority to raise such funds as may be necessary by such means as it may deem proper to defray any general expense for research work by the Committee on Structural Service or cooperating organization in connection with the advertising or technical information program. The cost of rendering the service outlined will be paid for by those to whom it is rendered, but there will be undoubtedly some general or overhead expenses which by reason of our inexperience cannot be estimated in advance and to meet such expense there should be a plan for general assessment.

## APPENDIX 9

### Report of the Committee on Preservation of Historic Monuments and Scenic Beauties

April 24, 1922.

The Committee on Preservation of Historic Monuments and Scenic Beauties submits the following report:

Few matters calling for initiative or action by your Committee have been brought to its attention during the past year aside from the cooperative interest with other organizations in defense of the National Parks of the United States in opposition to the efforts of private interests to invade these public reservations. In this connection it is gratifying to note an awakened spirit on the part of the press and public in realization of the economic value of our national monuments and the importance of protecting them from commercial development.

As in previous reports your Committee again recommends the formation of Chapter Committees to extend the influence of the Institute in this field of its activities. Such local committees especially in sections of the country rich in natural and architectural monuments offers the most direct means of influencing public opinion. Also through local organizations the support of such activities is more readily obtainable than through dependence on the budget of the Institute.

As an example of the value of local effort, the activities of the Chapters' Committees in New Orleans and Philadelphia have been referred to in previous reports. In this connection and with reference to a monument of national interest it may be noted that largely through the efforts and in accordance with the researches, surveys and plans prepared by the Chapter Committee, the City of Phila-



delphia has undertaken during the past year to restore the Old City Hall, one of the Independence Hall group and the original architectural counterpart of Congress Hall previously restored under the supervision of the Chapter Committee in 1914. The City Hall aside from its local historical associations and architectural interest, was the seat of the Supreme Court of the United States during the decade prior to 1800.

The City authorities in Philadelphia have also called upon the Chapter to make further researches and prepare plans for the restoration of Independence Hall, the original building of the group and the Chapter Committee has this work now in hand, and during the past year the committee has also made a survey and prepared plans for the restoration of the Bartram Mansion owned by the City of Philadelphia and preserved as a memorial of the first American botanist, John Bartram.

As stated these local accomplishments are mentioned, not only because of the national interest in the buildings concerned, but as illustrating and emphasizing the possibilities of local endeavor in this field to the credit of the Institute in rendering such public service.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE WELLS SELLERS,  
*Chairman.*

## APPENDIX 10

### Report of Committee on Community Planning

March 30, 1922.

In spite of the need of the comprehensive planning for our cities, planning, where undertaken at all in America is generally a piece-meal. Zoning plans, street plans and recreation plans are made and frequently carried into effect. But the result is a desultory mosaic lacking the saving grace of co-ordination. It is a method, which over a space of time, spells waste. The neglect of the proper conception of the needs of the community as a whole is largely due to the indifference of the architect himself. Among all the professions he alone is trained as a planner, but he has permitted the activities in this field to fall into the hands of those who are chiefly interested in special phases of the problem. Leadership awaits the architect in the vast field of city planning only when he supplements his fundamental qualifications by a very thorough understanding of political and social science and the relation of the inanimate physical city to the human factor that gave it the breath of life.

Communities, large and small, are now growing dimly conscious of the chaos into which individual interests have plunged them. They must and will insist on the collective planning and control of their future growth; such is the only law of their own self-preservation. The immediate future will demand a type of architectural leadership far eclipsing the services now sold to individual clients. The field of the architect and his outlook must be brilliantly enlarged.

It is the function of the Committee on Community Planning of the Institute as we see it to serve the public and the profession by helping to make available the special talents of the architect in the field of Community Planning. With this in mind we have:

1. Formulated a statement of principles.
2. Carried on research work.
3. Served as medium of information for
  - (a) Students of Architecture.
  - (b) The Profession.
  - (c) The Public.

4. Fostered a large project in regional planning, "The Appalachian Trail."

#### STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

At the last annual meeting of the American Institute of Architects there was offered a series of "Resolutions on Practical Steps for City Planning." These resolutions which were based on recommendations of the National Conference on City Planning and which appears on page 113 of the Proceedings of the Washington Convention of the American Institute of Architects, were referred by the Convention to the Board of Directors for their consideration. The Executive Committee at its July meeting, expressed the opinion that the resolutions do not adequately or correctly state the position of the Institute. It referred the matter to the Committee on Community Planning with a request that it prepare and submit to the November Board meeting a draft of resolution that the Institute may properly approve.

The Committee followed these instructions and the Board approved the methods recommended. We now offer for the approval of the Convention these *Community Planning Recommendations*:

The field of City Planning is so vast and the results of actual experiences are so limited that basic recommendations can be no more than tentative guides. In this spirit we offer the following recommendations:

1. Preparation in advance of all schemes for future development of communities and their surrounding areas by the designing of the framework or skeleton of main roads and railroads.
2. The gradual rearrangement of existing districts according to comprehensive plans.
3. The control of their own growth by communities so as to preserve all outlying land for agricultural or recreational uses until it is actually needed for urban purposes.
4. The permanent control by cities of undeveloped land within their probable future boundaries so as to preserve all increases of value for those who will use the land.
5. The absolute change from the common method of city growth as one mass without sufficient intervening open or rural spaces.
6. The fixing of areas for housing, industrial and other uses, for the purpose of improving the physical condition under which people live, work and play, with adequate safeguards against merely speculative profit and unproductive methods of operation.
7. The placing of industrial districts in as close contact as possible with housing areas in order to reduce the human and financial waste of transportation.
8. The arrangement and grouping of individual units of habitation in such a way as to secure adequate light, air and privacy to their occupants and the ultimate abolition of all existing housing that does not meet these requirements.
9. Comprehensive and adequate plans for recreation.

#### RESEARCH WORK.

No organized research work has been carried on by the committee as such.

However, Members have undertaken studies of various problems of Community Planning. The New York members for instance have cooperated with others in making an exhaustive study of the effect on land value of the uncontrolled growth of New York. Mr. Henry Wright has continued his studies of land sub-division.



## EDUCATIONAL AND INFORMATIVE ACTIVITIES.

## INFORMATION OF THE PROFESSION.

The Journal of the American Institute of Architects is the principal medium of the committee for informing the profession of community planning and housing progress. A section devoted to that subject is edited by this committee each month. In addition special articles by members of the committee, as well as others, appear in the JOURNAL; among these should be mentioned a monthly letter from England written by Mr. Thomas Adams, the well-known town-planning adviser. The committee wishes to acknowledge with gratitude the generous cooperation of the JOURNAL and its editor Charles Harris Whitaker, without which its activities would have been greatly limited.

## INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC.

Articles and notes of special public interest appearing in the JOURNAL are reprinted and forwarded to a chosen number of newspapers throughout the country for publication. Information is sent to various parts of the country in response to requests from municipal officials, chambers of commerce, students, etc.

## EDUCATION OF STUDENTS.

A short course on city planning was given at the College of Architecture of Massachusetts Institute of Technology during the early part of the year by Mr. Thomas Adams. So that it may be possible to interest other schools in giving similar courses, this committee proposes to publish a pamphlet that Mr. Adams has offered to write, giving an outline of lectures on City Planning. This should be of value to members of the profession and the public, as well as to students and educators.

## THE APPALACHIAN TRAIL.

In the October number of the Journal of the American Institute of Architects, there appeared a "Project for an Appalachian Trail" by Benton MacKaye. The Committee on Community Planning has taken the lead in fostering Mr. MacKaye's project which is probably the biggest and most far-seeing undertaking in regional planning that our generation in America has known. It is the plan for a vast recreation ground for the whole eastern section of the United States in the Appalachian Mountains with trails, camps and farm and forest community developments. It is much more than a trail that Mr. MacKaye has conceived—the trail is but the backbone. It is the opportunity for the development of a new way of living and with new types of communities. In cooperation with our committee and a constantly growing group of friends of the Appalachian Trail, leaders in the trail movement, in forestry, in landscape architecture, and in community development, Mr. MacKaye has devoted the winter to a detailed study of the plans for the trail.

Respectfully submitted,

## COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY PLANNING

F. L. ACKERMAN	CARL F. GOULD
EDWARD H. BENNETT	THOS. G. HOLYOKE
FREDERICK BIGGER	H. OLIN JONES
JOHN IRWIN BRIGHT	HENRY F. WITHEY
CHARLES H. CHENEY	HENRY WRIGHT
M. H. GOLDSTEIN	CLARENCE S. STEIN, <i>Chairman</i>

## APPENDIX II

## Report of the Committee on Fire Prevention

*April 13, 1922.*

Your Committee on Fire Prevention presents the following report of its rather few activities during the year:

The membership of the Committee was so widely scattered that it seemed evident to the Chairman that there was no probability of Committee meetings during the year. He, therefore, requested each member to write and offer suggestions for a plan of activities during the year.

One suggestion received was that we start a campaign to induce manufacturing establishments to pay more regard to their fire fighting equipment, and its proper maintenance. This seemed the province of the Insurance Inspectors and the National Fire Protection Association rather than that of Architects.

Another suggestion was that we devote our attention to a campaign for the revision of building codes to permit more extensive use of the eight-inch brick wall and in other ways secure cheaper construction costs for small homes. This sounded feasible and proper, but just about that time Mr. Boyd asked this Committee to take up his very complete report on this matter and promulgate it among the Chapters. This was done—a copy of the report, together with a letter, was sent to each Chapter Secretary, asking the Chapter to investigate the building codes of the various cities of its territory, and then take whatever action seemed necessary to get them corrected.

The only work undertaken during the year that seemed to the Chairman, as work specially fitting to the Committee, was done in connection with the observance of "Fire Prevention Week." The National Fire Protection Association asked the members of the Committee to get the Chapters and their membership to endorse and give active cooperation to this campaign. Letters were sent to each Chapter enclosing several booklets, posters, etc., supplied by the National Fire Protection Association. Although very few Chapters acknowledged receipt of these, the presumption is that the Chapters and members did act.

It soon became evident that practically all of the matters that might engage the time and enthusiasm of the Committee were matters of construction or materials, and immediately we saw that such matters were really the province of the Structural Service Committee. The Chairman, therefore, suggested to the other members of the Committee that we offer our services to the National Fire Prevention Association, to carry along any work they might wish to have done among Architects. The suggestion was approved and was carried out. The National Fire Protection Association acknowledged the offer with thanks and enthusiasm.

After all, "fire prevention" originates with the Underwriters and the N. F. P. A. Architects are more concerned with fire protection. Fire protection having to do with materials and construction, however, is within the province of the Structural Service Committee. While this committee is named the "fire prevention" committee, it may be noted that the Underwriters Association is called "Fire Protection." The Underwriters, apparently, have taken the Architects status, while the Institute has taken the Underwriters status—as to nomenclature.

The Chairman of the Structural Service Committee, recognizing the possibility of continual duplication of activities, has made a suggestion which this Committee concurs in and that is—to make this Committee a sub-committee on Fire protection a part of the Structural Service Committee—doing away with the “fire prevention” thought and leaving that work entirely to the N. F. P. A.

There should, however, be maintained some very close connection between the Committee and the N. F. P. A., since the latter association has several committees and many activities, in reference to building construction, materials and planning.

If the merging of this Committee with the Structural Service Committee is not approved by the Directors, then the province of both the Committee on Fire Prevention and that on Structural Service should be more clearly defined, and, perhaps, the nomenclature of each committee be changed to agree with the work that they are to do.

Respectfully submitted,

#### COMMITTEE ON FIRE PREVENTION

F. E. DAVIDSON  
WILLIAM MOOSER  
A. W. RICE

C. E. SCHERMERHORN  
CARL SIEBRAND  
LOUIS A. WALSH, *Chairman*

#### APPENDIX 12

#### Report of the Committee on Registration Laws

March 22, 1922.

The Committee on Registration Laws has had for its consideration statutes calling for the registration of Architects enacted in twenty-three states of the Union; other states may have adopted laws relating to the practice of Architecture but such enactments have not been reported. Your Committee has acted in an advisory capacity where legislation is pending or contemplated and has rendered such aid as may have been requested.

Your Committee has no recommendations to make in relation to the Model Law as adopted by the Institute; this Model Law has and is serving as a good guide wherever laws are being prepared; it embodies the fundamental principles of all statutes establishing professions by law.

The states having registration laws and which have been reported to your Committee, are as follows:

Arizona	New York
California (N. & S. Dist.)	N. Carolina
Colorado	N. Dakota
Florida	Oregon
Georgia	Pennsylvania
Idaho	S. Carolina
Illinois	Tennessee
Louisiana	Virginia
Michigan	Washington
Minnesota	West Virginia
Montana	Wisconsin
New Jersey	

In all these states the laws establish certain minimum requirements for preliminary education. In some states such preliminary education is ascertained by the Boards appointed to examine the applicants for registration and in other states by an established department of education.

The preliminary education, as required, varies to a great extent in all the states; from “a good common school education” to a required course of two years in a college or university granting the degree of B. A. or B. S.; the course usually covering History, Mathematics and Language; in some cases a foreign language.

The variation in the requirements relating to preliminary education has acted as a barrier to an interstate agreement on the approach to the technical examinations; it has led to a refusal of some states to accept a certificate from other states where the preliminary education is not the same by statute notwithstanding high averages in technical examinations. Naturally the states which have established the higher degree of preliminary education are not willing to lower their standard and thus take a backward step.

Most of the states establish a minimum of technical training by recognizing certain schools of Architecture as having competent courses. Uniformity of recognition of college courses in architecture would be a great step forward and can be accomplished by the Institute. The accepted technical training in schools is usually supplemented by a required period of experience in an Architect's office; this period should be made uniform.

Some states recognize membership in the American Institute of Architects as sufficient evidence of good technical training; this places a responsibility on the Institute and places the Institute in a position where it may, at some future time, have to consider whether it can afford to ignore the high standards set in some states and accept members who have not qualified under such standards.

Some states require a written test of the applicant's technical training notwithstanding he has passed such test in a school of Architecture and possibly a verbal test in another state after three years' experience subsequent to the school test.

This insistence on the written test seems inadvisable when the applicant has passed a test in an approved school of Architecture, a test before a Board of examiners in another state and has given or is able to give full proof of his competency by his works.

Written examinations are called for in all the states when it is shown that the training of the applicant has been acquired by office practice subsequent to the preliminary schooling.

In many states no person can practice as an Architect or be registered as such unless he or she is a citizen of the United States or has declared intention to become such in form of law. In at least one state the privilege is granted to the Canadian but not to the Mexican. In some states the foreign schools are recognized if their course equals that of the American schools, but are only considered as relating to the period when the applicant graduated. The foreign schools not being under the control of the states their status must necessarily be temporary. Many schools have been thus recognized, including schools in England, Scotland, France, Italy, Vienna and other centers of learning, and pending investigation of apparently excellent schools of Architecture and Science in Bulgaria and Turkey.

While it is doubtful whether a foreigner may lawfully practice in many of the states, no matter how well qualified as an Architect, still states having a general education law usually permit the issuance of a temporary certificate on the advice of the examining Board.

An Architect employed by the Government of the United States does not require a certificate to serve the Government in any state.

In many states recognition is granted to the Architect from another state who has had ten years or more practice in his home state and if he can present evidence of his competency by his completed works; such a candidate must be examined by the Board but is not required to pass a school-boy or girl examination in school subjects and a test in architecture designed for the beginner. In many cases an Architect from a great state such as Massachusetts is compelled to submit to just such tests because the statute fails to provide for this class.

While ten years' practice is established as an arbitrary minimum it seems to be fair in practice, and is a basis of interstate comity.

Where written examinations are required by the statutes or are the only test possible, the minimum technical education of an Architect rests entirely in the minds of the Architects composing the Board; therefore these Boards have a serious responsibility and power for harm as well as good. The preparation of examination papers may lead to great injustice; complaint has come to your Committee in relation to the assignment of time for certain subjects; one such complaint as a case in point is attached but not a part of this report.

It may be said however that the question papers are fair as a general rule but all Boards should be warned of the danger of error in computing the period for answer papers.

Registration laws with few exceptions, are the result of recent legislation, consequently each state has taken care of its "own" under waiver conditions extending for a limited period. While the particular state accepts its "own" it rarely accepts a similar class from another state; this puts the waiver Architect in a bad position unless he is willing to go to school again and pass on such subjects as some Board may deem vital for his qualification.

The "ten years" clause modifies this awkward situation and should be included in every statute.

Some states which require almost no preliminary education will not accept a certificate from another state requiring a college course in preliminary education, because the "college course state" insists that the "no education state" has not met the maximum. This seems to be a narrow policy but is a natural resentment.

The registration laws are not unique and the same interstate difficulties apply to all the professions but other professions are not so likely to have their work extending into other states.

Your Committee has not considered the question of joint Boards of Architects and Engineers; it does not seem to have anything to do with the tests provided under the laws and is purely a question of administration.

Your Committee submits this report as a general review of the status of the Architect under the law and it will be seen that the profession has entered on the long road of effort to require education by law, not only for the benefit of those who seek to make it their life work but for the protection and welfare of the people. The end of the road will probably never be in sight but the light acquired will be good.

Many decisions relating to registration laws have been made and if it is in accordance with the view of the Directors of the Institute and if it is their belief

that Architects would be interested in such decisions they might be published from time to time in the Journal.

For example: It would appear that the dictionary definition of Architect does not apply in a state having a registration law; in that case an Architect is one who meets the requirements of the state Board of Examiners. His qualifications for the title varying in each state.

A corporation can hardly practice Architecture because it cannot be examined as an Architect.

The fact that a person has been practicing unlawfully in a state having a registration law does not seem to bar him from having that period of practice placed to his credit in another state. Every state will probably have its own view on this decision.

It has been held that a citizen who has lived and practiced in a state and leaves that state for many years and obtains a voting residence in another state may claim the right to registration in the first state by reason of having practiced in that state prior to the passage of the statute of registration.

The Institute will always have to face the problems arising between the states; it cannot establish a Federal law without trespassing on reserved rights within the Constitutional provisions guarding state rights.

Laws relating to the regulation of professions are absolutely necessary even if not convenient to some. The work of the Committee on Registration Laws will always be arduous if conscientiously performed.

Respectfully submitted,

#### COMMITTEE ON REGISTRATION LAWS

L. M. LEISENRING  
EMIL LORCH  
RICHARD E. SCHMIDT

D. EVERETT WAID  
WM. P. BANNISTER, *Chairman*

### APPENDIX 13

#### Report of the Committee on War Memorials

*April 24, 1922.*

The Committee on War Memorials submits the following report:

During the past year and following the instructions of the Board, this Committee's activities have been confined chiefly to correspondence in response to inquiries from individuals and organizations relating to projected war memorials. In most, if not all cases, these inquiries have called for advice as to the type of memorials and frequently with the request for illustrations of such works or for plans where a building is contemplated. In response your Committee has offered suggestions as to possible solution of the respective problems taking occasion to advise as to the best or usual methods of securing competent professional advice, either by direct selection or through competition conducted under the procedure recommended by the Institute.

Since its last report the competition for the selection of a sculptor and design for a war memorial to be erected at Barre, Vermont, has been conducted in accordance with the program based on the draft prepared by this Committee in response to the Advisor's request, and assistance was also given in the selection of the Jury of Award. Sixteen designs and models were submitted in competition which resulted in the selection of Mr. C. Paul Jennewein, Sculptor, associated with John Mead Howells, Architect.



Your Committee has had occasion to note the revival under present cost conditions of memorial projects that had been held in abeyance for several years, although the wave of general interest in the subject that was conspicuous when the Committee was formed has in large measure subsided. This it is hoped will result in more deliberate consideration of such projects so essential to a worthy realization of their purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE WELLS SELLERS,  
*Chairman.*

## APPENDIX 14

### Report of the Committee on Small Houses

As the work of the Committee has been entirely connected with the operations of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, Inc., and its Divisional Bureaus, my report will be confined to the record of their transactions and accomplishments since the last Convention. For the same reason and because of the fact that there were so many engaged in the Service Bureau work I have once more carried on the Committee work alone, it being nothing but a one man job.

Your Committee has been making informal reports to the membership of the Institute through the pages of THE JOURNAL as to the progress of the Bureau and its transactions in general, so I shall make as brief a resume as possible in this report. Following that I shall attempt to give you an analysis of the Bureau idea and policies through a simple method of questions and answers designed to cover all the many, and sometimes apparently vexing, questions that have arisen throughout the year. Careful study of this report will, I am sure, set at rest many of the doubts and misunderstandings that have arisen.

Because of the novelty of the Bureau idea, the lack of possible precedent, the necessity for the maintenance of all the ideals and standards of the American Institute of Architects, it has been necessary to proceed with the most meticulous care, and many times with a slowness that has deterred many from taking the part in the Bureau work that they might otherwise have taken. The lack of funds, due to the general poverty of the profession, after years that have been, in general, extraordinarily lean, has also aided in retarding the progress of the Bureau. And yet, with all these things and others I am astonished and somewhat appalled at the tremendous strides made by the Bureau.

In May of 1921 the Small House Service Bureau idea was presented to the American Institute of Architects in convention assembled at Washington, D. C. The report of the Committee was approved, the Bureau idea endorsed, and the American Institute of Architects pledged to take over the control of the Bureau whenever the Board of Directors deemed it advisable.

Following the convention the Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, Inc., started a quiet campaign to arouse the interest all over the country, getting in touch with each of the Chapters and the man appointed by them to consider the Bureau idea.

Then the Bureau idea was brought to the attention of Mr. Hoover and the Department of Commerce, and the Bureau was given the endorsement of Mr. Hoover and the Department of Commerce. Since then the Department has offered the Bureau its most cordial cooperation and the desire of the Bureau is that it may live up to this trust in the highest degree.

A report of the work of the Bureau was submitted to the Board of Directors of the Institute at their November

meeting. This resulted in the approval of the Board being given to the idea of a mat service to be carried on in the newspapers, and the nomination by the Board of three Directors to be elected as members of the Board of Directors of the United States Bureau.

The United States Bureau obtained the assistance of Mr. Maurice L. Flagg, Director of the Northwestern Division, to carry on the campaign for this mat service, resulting in the surprising fact that at the time this report is written there are twenty large papers in different parts of the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that are making use of this mat service, and calling it "The Home Builder's Clinic."

The United States Bureau also undertook the publishing of a small monthly Service Bulletin, almost a magazine, under the editorship of Mr. Flagg. This little bulletin carries the story of the Bureau, shows pictures of houses that are actually built, answers building problems of all kinds, gives available costs, etc. It carries a small amount of advertising which is paying the advertisers excellent returns. It is sold, to those who desire it, on a yearly subscription basis, but its prime object is to be a help to the builders of Bureau houses. It is purely a national magazine and will tell of the activities of the different Divisions as they are formed. The first number appeared in March of this year.

During 1921 the Mountain Division, headquarters at Denver, territory covering the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, came into being. A group of enthusiastic architects had the courage to undertake a daring campaign. They have just published a book of fifty-two charming plans of houses ranging in size from three rooms to six rooms, built of all the various kinds of materials. These plans are primarily designed for the mountain section, but will undoubtedly prove popular in all parts of the country. The Mountain Division is working in the closest harmony with the United States Bureau and with the Northwestern Division.

The articles of Incorporation for the Gulf Division have been approved but conditions in that territory have resulted in delayed action. Articles of Incorporation have also been approved for the Lake Division, headquarters at Indianapolis, but the actual incorporation has not as yet taken place. An active campaign is under way in Seattle, Portland, Spokane and Idaho Falls for the formation of the North Pacific Division and that should be launched at any time now. They have encouraging prospects ahead of them, and their Articles of Incorporation have been approved and are ready for filing. Articles of Incorporation for the North Central Division have been approved and have been filed with the Secretary of State, at Madison, Wisconsin.

The Northwestern Division, under the direct supervision of the United States Bureau, has just closed a contract with a large manufacturer of basic materials for a new book, which will be published as soon as the material is ready. They are hard at work on this new project. This project is particularly interesting as it sets a direct precedent for all future contracts to be made by any Division. The United States Bureau itself, will enter into no contracts, and no Divisional Bureau can make contracts until the approval, and this must be a part of the actual copy, of the United States Bureau has been secured. This first typical contract with a large organization is most interesting; although made by the Northwestern Division, yet the book of plans will contain a large number of the plans of the Mountain Division. The book to be published under this contract will contain no advertising of materials, but the name of the organization for whom the book is to be published will appear on the cover and title page and in the foreword. All advertising, or publicity, wherein the name



of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau or the American Institute of Architects appears, and all the written matter in the book, will be subject to the supervision and approval of both the Northwestern Division and the United States Bureau.

The accompanying map of the United States showing the administrative divisions of the Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, Inc., is of interest at the present time as it shows the growth of the territory now covered by Regional Bureaus in operation, or in process of formation. One year ago the Minnesota Bureau was the only one in operation—this is shown by the dark shaded portion of the map. The medium shaded portion shows the territory covered by the two Bureaus in actual operation and the light shaded portion shows the four Bureaus whose Articles of Incorporation have been approved and which are more or less ready for operation. So that, as the map shows, more than half of the territory of the United States, and nearly half of the states themselves, are included in the territory of the Regional Bureaus ready for action. Individual members of the Bureau are located in several of the other states where no definite action has as yet been taken towards the formation of Regional Bureaus.

And so the child grows. From the first small pamphlet presented to you in 1920 from the Minnesota Bureau, to the large book published by the Minnesota Bureau for the Southern Pine Association presented to you in 1921, up to now when you are presented with the *Mat Service* in the papers, the Bulletin, "The Small Home," the charming book of the Mountain Division, and the new book being compiled by both the Northwestern Division and the Mountain Division.

So much for the past year's history of the Bureau in as brief a way as I can put it. As you know there has been some opposition to the Bureau idea and many statements have been made concerning it and its objects and its effect on the Institute and the profession of architecture in general. It seems to me that the best way your Chairman of the Small House Committee can clear the ground for the future is to present to you all the questions that have arisen and to give such answers as he can.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. *When the American Institute of Architects approved the Bureau did it approve also the drawings, plans, specifications, etc., of the Bureau?*

The Institute approved nothing more than the Bureau idea. It is no more responsible for the drawings, plans, specifications, etc., of the Bureau than it is for those of any member of the Institute. It will, however, through its control by vote on the Board of Directors of the United States Bureau be able to control the general policies of the Bureau.

2. *Why isn't the Bureau a Plan Factory, and wherein does it differ from any of the many plan services that are at large in the United States?*

In the sense, and in that sense only, that it provides approved plans in quantities to be sold over and over again is the Bureau like any other plan service. In all other respects it is a totally new idea. Outside of the desire to improve the architecture of the small home, to eliminate waste in the building thereof, to insure good, safe, economical building thereof, the Bureau has no axe to grind. By its Articles of Incorporation it cannot be a profit-making machine. It is not an advocate of any special materials, nor interested in the sale of any of them. It is absolutely foot-free, entirely impartial in its recommendations, being

guided only by what its members feel is best for the particular problem they are trying to solve. It has not and it cannot enter into any contracts with anyone that bias its judgments. It endeavors, by good plans, using materials in the most economical manner, by simple specifications that can utilize the materials available in any part of the country, by carefully drawn up quantity surveys for each plan, to make the builder of a home a free agent, able to tell what he is buying and to protect himself against possible fraud and to secure fair competition. When all its Bureaus are formed and it is functioning as it should it will give local professional work to all localities in the country, as only a national organization can do.

3. *Will not the Bureau force the younger architects and those architects who are getting a living by the design of small houses out of business?*

We feel, not only that it will not do so, but that it will be the biggest aid to such architects that has yet been devised by the profession. In the first place; the Bureau is limited to the design of houses of not more than six primary rooms. A ruling of the United States Bureau, made this year, calls enclosed sun porches and sleeping porches primary rooms. In the second place; the Bureau, in all it says and does, recommends the fullest use of an architect's services. It refuses to make any major changes in its plans but sends the client to an architect for such changes. It recommends the employment of an architect to supervise the erection of its houses. In the third place; except for a few men who issue books of plans and a very few architects who actually design houses of such small size for clients, there is practically no attention paid to the architecture of such small houses as the Bureau has limited itself to. For these men we have the simple suggestion that they join the Bureau and use its services. There will be no lack of opportunity for those who so desire to do work for the Bureau on a fair remunerative basis. For those who issue books they will find their clientele much increased. For those who design they will find in the possibilities of supervision and work on the Bureau designs a recompense that will more than justify them in so doing. This has been tried and proved, not only by Bureau members but by men who were not members of the Bureau. And last; but not least; the widespread use of the Bureau Service will do more toward the education of the public along the line of good building, and in the knowledge of what the profession of architecture is, than any other one thing that the profession can do.

4. *The Bureau may think it is going to continue on such lines but what is to prevent unscrupulous men, or groups of men from getting control of the Bureau and then doing incalculable harm to both the profession and the Institute?*

A study of the Articles of Incorporation and By-laws of either the Division Bureau or the United States Bureau will answer this question. None but an architect can join a Division Bureau and hold common or voting stock and no one man or firm or corporation can hold more than one share of voting stock. The voting stock of the United States Bureau is held in trust under special agreement. No Bureau can have more than one Director on the Board of the United States Bureau, and the Board of Directors of the Institute has the right to have one Director for each Divisional or Regional Director and one additional Director, which gives it the controlling vote on all

matters pertaining to the work of the United States Bureau and so of all the Regional Bureaus. To a higher or safer authority for the safeguarding of the interests of the profession of Architecture than the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects it is not possible to go.

5. *Why did the Bureau tie itself up with a "Trust like the Southern Pine Association that is only interested in restraining trade and keeping the price of lumber at the highest possible point"?*

As stated before, the Bureau is not and will not ever be tied to any interest. It works through all available channels, for the advancement of good building in all materials. The Southern Pine Association came to the old Minnesota Bureau as a client and asked the Bureau to provide it with a service for one hundred different house plans. The Bureau published for the Southern Pine Association a book of one hundred two different plans, which was paid for by the Southern Pine Association and has been advertised for sale by them. The contract provided that nothing should be done contrary to the standards of the American Institute of Architects and this has been adhered to. The plans and service bear no name other than that of the Bureau, and Southern Pine is not specified therein. The book carries one page, written by the Southern Pine Association, descriptive of their materials. This has been the cause of some misunderstandings and will not appear in any future book published for any organization. Our experience with the Southern Pine Association and the use of some common sense has led us to entirely discount that part of the question which is quoted above describing the Southern Pine Association.

6. *Why did the Bureau join hands with the lumber interests and by so doing intimate that the American Institute of Architects had gone on record in favor of building houses of wood as against permanent materials?*

The Bureau has not joined hands with the lumber interests any more than it has or will join hands with any other interest. It has done work for the lumber interests and will continue to do so as long as the lumber interests feel that they are getting value received for the money they pay for that service. It so happened that some of the other organizations, not lumber, were in communication and holding "conversations" with the Bureau before the lumber interests arrived on the scene. They were entirely unable to see the Bureau's point of view; that it must retain the ownership of the plans and documents, that it must set the selling price of plans, that its plans could not be distributed free, that it must have control of the publicity concerning its service, that no one organization or material could have exclusive rights to the Bureau Service, and that people building homes should have the protection afforded by being able to secure free competition through the possession of unbiased impartial plans, specifications and quantity surveys. All of these things the Southern Pine Association agreed to and have followed throughout. In the new contract that the Northwestern Division is entering into, and which is a precedent for all future contracts, all these things are embodied. Further, this new contract does not mean one book of a few plans; it means the beginning of a library of many books. Further, there is nothing exclusive in any of this. The Bureau is ready to take up similar arrangements with any organization, or group, that is willing to work along the same lines and with any Division. The country needs thousands of plans and the Bureau is only beginning its work. The mistake made by many is in

the too hastily jumped at conclusion that the Bureau has thought of trying to exist with one book of one hundred two plans, or that that book marked the alpha and omega of the Bureau's possibilities. How can anyone, except with malice aforethought, intimate that, because the Bureau has published one book for a lumber association, the Institute has gone on record as being in favor of wooden houses? Possibly a resume of the number and character of plans available in the Bureau Service today would also add to the absurdity of such intimation. In the Northwestern Division and the Mountain Division the Bureau has now, ready for delivery with the full service, a total of one hundred and sixty-four plans. Of these twenty-nine are for brick houses, fifty-three for stucco houses of both frame and tile, two for concrete block houses and eighty for wood houses.

7. *How does an architect join the Bureau?*

By putting in his application for membership to the Architects' Small House Service Bureau of the United States, Inc., 1200 Second Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and enclosing a check for \$110.00, unless he is in the territory where a Division is already formed, when he should put in his application directly to the Division office. One hundred dollars of this is for a share of common stock in the Regional or Divisional Bureau and \$10.00 for a share of special stock in the United States Bureau. If he is not in the territory of a practicing Bureau he will be assigned to the nearest Bureau until such time as a Bureau is formed in his territory, when he and his stock will be properly transferred without further expense on his part. Membership in the A. I. A. will be taken as sufficient evidence that he is properly qualified for membership. If he is not a member of the A. I. A. he will have to submit proper evidence of his qualifications, for none but a qualified architect can join the Bureau.

8. *What does an architect get by joining the Bureau?*

(a) The knowledge that he is assisting in a movement for the betterment of architecture, the importance of which can not even be estimated at the present time.

(b) The possibility of a cumulative 8% dividend on his investment of \$110.00. An entirely immaterial thing. It really amounts to his loaning the Bureau that much at that interest.

(c) The possibility that, as occasion arises, and he is up to Bureau standards, of doing work for the Bureau on a cost plus basis that will make the work worth while in his office.

(d) The chance of being a sales agent for the Bureau. Every sales agent receives a commission of 25% on every plan he sells.

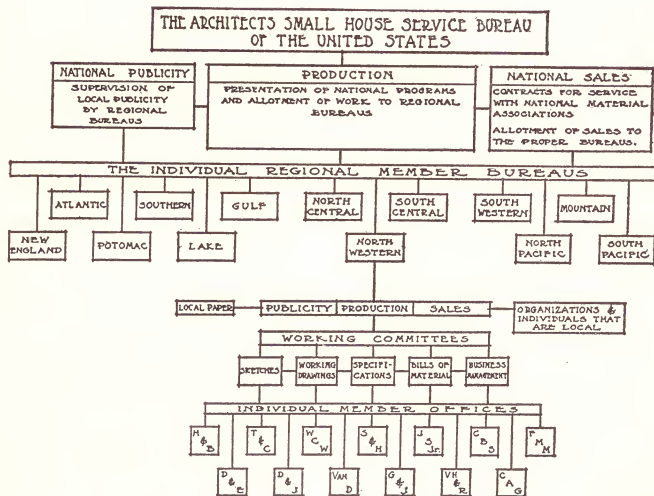
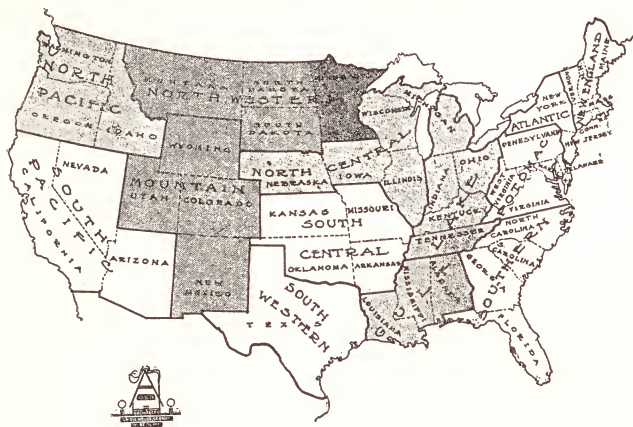
(e) The chance of securing the job of supervision if he wants it on every plan he sells or on plans sold in his vicinity by the efforts of the Bureau publicity.

(f) The opportunity to have in his office, on consignment to be paid for only if sold, all the books produced by any of the Bureaus, and a set of sample plans, specifications, agreements and quantity survey. These become his sales helps if he desires to be a salesman, and they also serve as valuable documents in showing what an architect can offer a client.

9. *How about exclusive territory for sales and adjustments between different Divisions or Sales?*

No individual is given any exclusive territory. He is at the same point in regard to the Bureau sales as he is in his own practice. Whatever he gets is his.

On all sales of plans by Divisions, other than those in their own territory, they are given a commission of 25%.



For every plan sold, the Division, or Regional Bureau, whose plan it is, remits a royalty of \$1.00 to the United States Bureau. This is to form the operating capital of the United States Bureau. When the returns from this shall exceed the amount required for running expenses and the payment of the 8% cumulative dividend on the capital stock the royalty will be diminished till a proper balance is attained.

10. *How much money is the Bureau making?*

The United States Bureau is not making any money and will not make any till the Bureau is functioning more largely. Its expenses are kept to the lowest possible limit and it is carrying on. The officers of the Bureau, like the officers of the American Institute of Architects, are working without a salary.

The Northwestern Division and the Mountain Division, being the pioneers, have not made any money. Their initial expenses, being the pioneers, have been large and have been borne by the original members who will be paid back as the funds come in. The past year and the winter have been hard to tide over, but the spring rush is on. Sales are growing steadily and there is every reason for encouragement.

11. *What is the future of the Bureau?*

That no man can tell. The results of this first year, considering the small response made by the architects as a whole to the Bureau idea, is colossal. If the architects will forget petty jealousies, will join the Bureau in numbers, make it possible to form the full number of Divisions, apply their energies to boosting the service, the Bureau will have almost immediate success. If they continue their present apathy towards it the success will be but delayed, for nothing can stop the Bureau idea now.

12. *How is the Bureau making itself and its purpose known to the building public of the country?*

By the mat service to the papers, reaching some two million readers every week.

By stories appearing in different magazines, such as *The Woman's World*, *World's Work*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Popular Mechanics*, *Country Life in America*, *National Real Estate Journal*, etc.

By paid advertising, such as that carried on by the Southern Fine Association in the various papers.

By correspondence from the various offices.

Through the Department of Commerce, which has issued a most admirable and simple statement of the work of the Bureau.

By the friendly attitude and help of those satisfied clients who have actually erected houses from the Bureau plans and used the Bureau service.

By exhibits at Conventions and Building Shows, such as the Building Show at Des Moines, Ia., under the auspices of the Iowa Chapter; the Own Your Home Shows at St. Louis and Omaha; the Real Estate and Building Shows at Buffalo and Cleveland; the Minnesota State Fair; the Convention of the American Civic Association at Chicago; the Convention of the National Federation of Construction Industries at Chicago, etc. The Bureau has two traveling exhibits which are available to anyone.

By getting the papers to erect houses as clients and showing the public just how a building operation is carried on. This is being done by the *Minneapolis Evening Journal* and is causing great interest.

By the interest taken by the Bureau members themselves.

By talks about the Bureau delivered before different organizations.

By monthly service Bulletin of the United States Bureau, "The Small Home," giving the activities of the Bureau.

By making use of the selling organizations already established throughout the country and thereby, not only simplifying the distribution of the Bureau Service, but also simplifying the problem of all these trade organizations in providing their trade with good house plans and service.

It is distinctly up to the profession of architecture, and particularly up to the American Institute of Architects, to carry this thing through. By their action of last year they stated that they could and would help in this way to solve the small house problem. This statement has been accepted by the Department of Commerce of the United States. Neither the American Institute of Architects nor the Bureau can afford to let this statement of faith in them be unfulfilled. They must and will make the success of the Bureau that it is bound to have.

All the officers of the Bureau are working, like the officers of the Institute, without salary. It is a big job and they need the assistance and encouragement of every architect in the country. They have nothing to gain by it financially. For that reason they can honestly ask for your assistance and your money which will come from joining the Bureau. They see a wonderful thing for the profession to do and are trying to carry it out as best they can, with practically no financial means and little help at the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN H. BROWN, *Chairman,*  
*Committee on Small Houses.*

## APPENDIX 15

### Report of the Committee on Foreign Building Cooperation

*April, 1922.*

Your Committee has had the great privilege of co-operating with foreign societies in the organization of an exhibition of American Architecture in France and in England. The inception of this work was reported to the convention of 1921 but its development and the remarkable success it attained are the gratifying subject of this report to the 1922 convention.

EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE AT THE SALON, SOCIÉTÉ DES ARTISTES FRANÇAIS, PARIS, 1921, AND AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, LONDON, 1921.

Immediately upon the opening of the Paris Salon, our exhibit aroused interest in French governmental circles and in the artistic world. At the official opening of the Salon, M. Berard, Minister of Fine Arts and Education and M. Paul Léon, Director of Fine Arts at the Ministry, while unable to visit all portions of the Salon, did not fail to view the exhibition of American Architecture and expressed their appreciation of its quality and educational value to France. A few weeks later, the President of the Republic and Mme. Millerand included our exhibit in their limited examination of the Salon. The President expressed his pleasure in this evidence of the friendly co-operation of the artists of the two countries.

In addition to these official visits, the section was visited daily by a very large proportion of the public.



M. Paul Léon, Victor Laloux, President of the Société des Artistes Français, M. Casenave, French High Commissioner to the U. S., M. Thoumy, Commissaire Générale of the Société des Artistes Français, M. Coutan, President of the section of Sculpture, M. Chabas, President of the section of Painting, M. Cordonnier, President of the Société Centrale, M. Louvet, President of the Société des Architectes Diplômés, Mr. Walter Berry, President of American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, M. Leandre Vaillant of the Temps, Mr. Grundy of the Associated Press, M. Andrew Dezarrois of the Revue de l'Art Ancien et Modern, M. Leon Deshaïres of Art et Decoration, Armand Dayot of l'Art et les Artistes, M. Blavette, Eustache, Rédon, Formige, Godefroy and many others of equal prominence returned after the official visits to examine the exhibit more closely.

M. Gréber and the Secretary of your Committee were frequently at the exhibition by appointment with those especially interested, and M. Gréber gave a public conference, illustrated by lantern slides, on American Architecture. The large and representative audience then examined the photographs and drawings.

The daily press, as well as the architectural and art journals, gave considerable space to the exhibit. The general sentiment was complimentary, though considerable criticism was offered. The country homes exhibited seemed to meet with more appreciation than other classes of buildings and the quality of the photographic work was very generally commended, though the French public is not accustomed to an exhibition of architecture composed almost entirely of photographs of executed work. The addition of drawings, particularly of plans, would undoubtedly have enabled the public better to understand the exhibition.

That its influence was felt outside of Paris was proven by requests for the loan of our exhibit from Mr. Danis, Director of Fine Arts at Strasbourg, from the Architectural Club of Antwerp and from the Royal Institute of British Architects.

After considerable negotiation, it was decided to accede to the request of our English fellows and the exhibition was held November 23d to December 9th, 1921, in the galleries of the Royal Institute of British Architects. It was officially opened by Viscountess Astor, M. P., upon which occasion speeches were delivered by Lady Astor, General Seely and by the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

During the course of the exhibition an address was given on American Architecture and Town Planning by Mr. Raymond Unwin, under the Chairmanship of Sir Arston Webb, President of the Royal Academy. Upon another occasion, Sir Edward Luytens, R. A. presided at a meeting at which addresses were made by our fellow members, Messrs. Bertram Goodhue and Donn Barber. Their remarks were published in our JOURNAL.

An evening was set aside for architectural students who, after listening to talks on American Architecture by several British architects, who had visited our country, were guided about the galleries by these same architects, who fully explained the exhibition.

The British public was so interested that the Royal Institute of British Architects has requested that the exhibits be left in its care for some months longer,

so that a series of exhibitions may be arranged in the more important English provincial cities.

To quote from a letter recently received from Mr. MacAlister, Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects:

"The effect and the results of the exhibition were far beyond all expectations. It was an absolute revelation to the press and to the general public, as well as to the profession. It brought home to them in the most conclusive way that the accounts that British visitors to America had brought back with them fell short of the truth, and that, in sober truth, the achievements of American architects in the last 30 years were without parallel in our time.

"But more than this. As the reports and illustrations of the exhibition were carried throughout the United Kingdom and abroad, the keenest desire was expressed that this unique exhibit should not be permitted to recross the Atlantic until it had been shown and appreciated in our principal cities, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester and Newcastle all urged us to endeavor to secure an extension of the loan, so that their architects and their citizens generally might have an opportunity of seeing the exhibition in their own Art Galleries.

"We have promised to do what we can to help them to this end, and so we have to ask your indulgence be extended to permit of the exhibition being held over here for several months longer, so that these cities may have their wish gratified. We are confident that the effect here also will be as striking and far reaching as it was in London. To this end we wish to have the privilege of paying any charges that may be involved in keeping the exhibition over here and transporting it to the Provinces—insurance, freight, and incidental expenses of any kind."

Your Committee is according to this request, as it feels that this is an unique opportunity of bringing our profession in sympathetic touch with our fellow architects all over England, and that the holding of these exhibitions cannot fail to prove of great interest to the English public in general.

The fame of our exhibit has spread to Italy and Mr. MacAlister writes that he has received for transmission to us, a request from Rome for the loan of the exhibit. As this communication has not yet reached us, we are not in a position to act upon it.

Accompanying this report is a set of photographs of the exhibit as placed in the galleries of the Royal Institute of British Architects and a collection of articles that appeared in the British journals and daily press. The photographs of the exhibition at the Salon are already in the files of the Institute, and some of them appeared in our own JOURNAL, which has currently reported the progress of the exhibit and its reception on the other side.

The final report of the Committee will have to be deferred until the return of the exhibits to this country.

CHARLES BUTLER, *Chairman*  
JOHN BAKEWELL, JR.  
WALTER D. BLAIR  
E. R. BOSSANGE  
F. H. BOSWORTH, JR.  
PAUL CRET

WILLIAM EMERSON  
CHARLES EWING  
WM. C. HAYS  
ELMER C. JENSEN  
WM. STANLEY PARKER  
CHARLES H. WHITAKER

JULIAN CLARENCE LEVI, *Secretary.*

## APPENDIX 16

Report of the Committee on Cooperation with  
Commission of Fine Arts

This Committee has had opportunity during the year to be of service to the National Fine Arts Commission in several ways.

The present Congress is apparently more hostile to this Commission than usual. Congress as a whole has at times assumed the attitude that the Commission is an entirely unnecessary appendage of the Executive. The Public and the Executive appreciate its worth however, and its efforts have borne abundant fruit as evidence in the Ninth Report which was issued early in the winter, and a review of which was published in the *JOURNAL* of the A. I. A. and a copy of which is attached to this report as possibly being of interest.

Various officers of the Institute as well as the Committee have striven to help the Commission in its efforts to prevent Congress from reducing its much needed annual appropriation of \$10,000 to \$6,000 and thereby greatly hampering it in its work. From the present outlook it seems that Congress in its economical streak will prevail and allow the smaller sum for the year's work of the Commission. This is to be greatly regretted. The Institute as a whole should go on record as favoring the larger sum as a minimum amount for the proper execution of its various functions.

The question of the Memorial Bridge across the Potomac river from a point near the Lincoln Memorial to the Arlington reservation will come up during the session and it is to be hoped this matter will be placed entirely in the hands of the Fine Arts Commission. The American Institute of Architects should go on record as favoring this procedure.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS A. SIMON                      PERCY C. ADAMS  
EDWARD W. DONN, JR., *Chairman*.

## APPENDIX

*A Brief Review of the Ninth Report of the National  
Fine Arts Commission.*

The Ninth report of the National Fine Arts Commission contains a comprehensive statement of accomplishment for the period from July 1st, 1919 to June 30, 1921.

President Harding in forwarding the document to the Congress does so in a most graceful and appreciative letter which is printed at the beginning of the Report.

A History of the origin of the idea of such a Commission is given; also a summary of its activities since its legal birth in 1910, all well illustrated.

Primarily this Commission was intended to act as an advisory board of experts on matters affecting the future growth of the Nation's Capital. Its work in this field has long since proven the wisdom of its creators. Without its influence Washington and the District of Columbia might have gone on and on, getting each year further and further away from the original conception of its creators, Major L'Enfant—in consultation with George Washington.

Thanks to McKim, Burnham, St. Gaudens, Olmsted, and their successors, the National Fine Arts Commission has made good and every one now knows what its future must be unless Congress ignores it entirely.

Since the time when the Commission was quite young and its advice sought on matters concerning Washington only, much water has passed over the dam. Now the best elements in the Government appreciate it and seek its advice in every field covered by its diversified artistic membership.

It has given splendid advice on our new coinage, our memorials of all sorts, our medals, statues, fountains and a great variety of other things that require mature, trained professional judgment.

The mere fact that its advice is sought and followed, as to the location, planning, landscaping, and placing of suitable memorials in our cemeteries overseas in France and England, will prove to the world that we can and do appreciate the best.

These cemeteries will be as simple and as dignified as it is humanly possible to make them.

It is greatly to be regretted that just now there is a small but well organized effort on the part of some in the Congress to defeat the will of the people, by depriving this valuable advisory adjunct of the Government of the United States of its very life blood—the minimum amount of money absolutely necessary for its continued functioning, namely \$10,000.00.

We, who know the immense power for good which it is, must use every effort, politically and otherwise to see that its sustenance is not shut off, and that it is not permitted to die a death from inanition.

EDWARD W. DONN, JR.  
*Chairman.*



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